HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR.
HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,219—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Nov.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4605	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 27th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 626

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 5th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Dco. Balduino, 14th November, 1894, and s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th December, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	About 12th Nov.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON, AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when [illegible]e Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

[illegible]TEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every [illegible]on of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

[illegible]k of information free on application.

[illegible]BAY: 13, Rampart Row.
[illegible]UTTA, Old Court House Street.

[illegible]NG CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mono[illegible], &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest [illegible]raving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing [illegible] rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay [illegible]ette Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 10th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 15th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 15th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th November, 1894.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR DIRECT LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. "NYANZA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Abbas, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR direct, precisely on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1894. For freight and passage apply to—

કેશવજી દામોદર જેરામ,
i.e., KESSOWJI DAMODUR JAIRAM,
Agent.

301-303, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made NO ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters. Apply to

JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

November 5, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,

Supply High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

A NEW WHISKY.
C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND.

Thinking there is yet room in India for another FIRST CLASS WHISKY at a Cheap Price,

We beg to Introduce to the Indian Public a NEW WHISKY of Our Own, which we consider Eminently Suited in every way to the Taste of All.

The Whisky is a Blend of the Finest Scotch Distillations, and we feel certain will give satisfaction to those who buy it. We Invite all to Sample the Whisky. Sample Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

PRICE: Rs. 27 PER DOZEN NET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LOVERS OF GOOD WINES ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE A TRIAL ORDER.

SPANISH WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

SHERRY.

	Per Case. Rs.	a.	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.
JEREZ SECO (Dry Old)	29	0	2	10
AMONTILLADO	35	4	3	12
AMONTILLADO, Pasado	46	0	4	0
FEDERAL	30	8	2	12
MANOLITO "EL ESPARTERO"	35	0	3	0
MANZANILLAS AMONTILLADO	51	0	4	6
AMONTILLADO, Blue Card	65	8	5	12
,, Golden Card	69	0	6	0
,, Ladies	48	8	4	4
,, Capitolio	48	8	4	4
,, Dry Wine for Consecrate	68	8	6	0
,, Special for Invalids, Vintage 1820	68	8	6	0
,, Very Old, Vintage 1840	93	0	8	0
,, Ne Plus Ultra, Vintage 1809	132	0	11	8

PORTS.

	Per Case. Rs.	a.	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.
MENESTRAL ROSADO	23	0	2	0
,, SUPERIOR	24	8	2	4
VELHO	27	8	2	6
,, SUPERIOR	29	0	2	10
BRANCO MUSCATEL	29	0	2	10
NOVIDADE de 1863	38	12	3	10
,, de 1858	45	4	4	0
,, de 1815	69	8	6	0

VERMOUTH.

	Per Case. Rs.	a.	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.
FRENCH FLAVOUR	27	0	2	6
ITALIAN FLAVOUR	35	8	3	0

BRANDY.

	Per Case. Rs.	a.	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.
SPANISH BRANDY, Very Old	61	0	5	4
,, ,, ***	48	0	4	2
,, ,, **	45	0	3	14
,, ,, *	42	0	3	10

ALL OTHER BRANDS CAN BE HAD AT BAZAAR PRICES.

Up-Country Orders will be promptly executed if accompanied with Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay, or by Value Payable Post.

ALL THESE ARE BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY, JERAZ.

ALL THESE ARE BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY, JERAZ.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 10 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1893	1,12,88,095	31,43,000	1,57,11,360

It will thus be seen that in Ten Years the Net Premium Income has nearly doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6 8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11 12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9 8	,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7 8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	5 8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6 8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5 8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4 8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage [illegible].
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKE'S CIRCUS,

Of CONTINENTAL, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and AFRICAN FAME,

SHORTLY OPENING IN BOMBAY.

SOLE OWNER..............MR. FRED. COOKE.

Further information of the Manager,
Mr. W. A. SANDERS, Esplanade Hotel.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.

STABLING WANTED

FOR THOROUGHBREDS and other VALUABLE HORSES—Two Minutes from VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Apply at once to—

W. A. SANDERS,
Manager, COOKE'S CIRCUS,
Care of SOUNDY & Co.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

PAREL GYMKHANA,
Will give a
CALICO DANCE, on their Ground,
On 16TH NOVEMBER.

Tickets, Evening Dress ......Rs. 3 and Two Ladies.
Do. Costume.............. " 2 " "
Extra Lady ....Re. 1

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY, for the official year 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited.

Forms of Tenders, giving full details, may be obtained on payment of Rs. Two, from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All Covers, containing Tenders, to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and Sealed and Superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery." All Tenders will be Opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office, on the 31st January, 1895.

Special Terms of Freight over the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be Communicated to intending Tenderers by the Chief Storekeeper.

By Order,
HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Nagpur, 6th November, 1894.

NOW READY.
"BOMAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

[illegible] BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FREIGHT CONTRACT entered into by the Native Piece-Goods Dealers, being the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, with the Hall, [illegible] and Clan Lines of Steamers, will EXPIRE on the 31st [illegible], 1894, and that a Fresh Contract has been Entered [illegible] the said Dealers for the years 1895 and 1896 with Messrs. FORWOOD BROS. and Co., London, according to the Rates of Freight are as follows, viz., 16 Shillings and Six Pence per Ton, from Glasgow to Bombay, and 20 Shillings per Ton from Manchester to Bombay, with Primage in each case.

By Order of the Freight Committee,
MOWJEE PREMJEE TOOLSEEDAS,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, November 10th, 1894.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15TH NOVEMBER, 1894, the TRAIN SERVICE will be as follows. For further particulars please see Revised Sheet Time and Fare Table at Stations:—

[illegible]	Mail.	Mixed.	Local.	DOWN.	Mail.	Mixed.	Local.
[illegible] ...D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ...D.	14 15	0 10	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Jn. ...A.	17 38	5 26	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ...D.	17 48	5 57	10 44
[illegible]sar ...A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bhavnagar Terminus...A.	19 1	8 25	13 6
					Mail.	Mixed.	
Porbandar .D.	...	5 55	..	Dhola Jn. ...D.	18 0	5 59	...
Jetalsar Jn. ....A.	..	11 10	...	Jetalsar Jn. ....A.	22 43	11 35	...
Do. ..D.	6 25	11 50	...	Do. . D.	..	11 57	..
Dhola Jn....A.	10 0	17 7	...	Porbandar .A.	..	17 13	..
					Mail.		
Veraval ...D.	...	6 0	...	Jetalsar Jn. ....D.	22 58	12 0	...
Junagad ..A.	...	9 24	...	Junagad ..A.	23 38	12 54	..
Do. ...D.	5 6	9 39	...	Do. ...D.	...	13 13	...
Jetalsar Jn. ....A.	5 46	10 35	...	Veraval ...A.	...	16 44	...
Rajkot Jn. .D.	20 20	8 35	..	Jetalsar Jn. ....D.	5 56	11 55	..
Jetalsar Jn. ....A.	22 3[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Rajkot Jn. .A.	8 4	14 50	..

[illegible] CARROLL,
[illegible] Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supt.'s Office, 2nd November, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1894, at 3 p.m., and each Successive Day, at 3 p.m., and on the respective premises, the following valuable immovable properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, together with outhouses, stable, &c., situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,308 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 1 and 2, ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south partly by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and partly by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by vacant land hereinafter secondly described, and on the west by vacant land herein [illegible]

[illegible]

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
[illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES
AT ALL HOTELS, AT ALL STATIONS, AT ALL RESTAURANTS.
Permit no substitution.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.
OF ALL RETAILERS.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (BYCULLA), BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to Attend are Advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 12th November, 1894.

Printed Form showing the Time-Table and other Information can be obtained on application by Letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

I BEG to Notify that I have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS as a MARINE SURVEYOR, and am Open to Undertake the Survey of Cargoes of every Description.

I. B. MACFADYEN,
late Master,
B. I. S. N. Company.
11, Ash Lane, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are Invited for the Supply of 100 Tons of 3/4" TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract, and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th October, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 30th November, 1894, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1895.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and Conditions under which the Contract will be let, is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1st November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.

Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only; Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the
Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders):—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
MEDICAL REFERREE:—Surg.-Major ANDERSON, The Parsonage, Byculla.
BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, *i.e.*, a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,590
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,560
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.
9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

- Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
- Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
- Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
- Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
- Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
- Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
- Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
- Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
- Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffe[illegible] [illegible]BILITY
Loss of V[illegible]
KIDNEY D[illegible]
ing the re[illegible]
local absorp[illegible]
out Stomac[illegible]
plain wrapp[illegible]
The MARS[illegible]
Holborn[illegible]

INDIAN LE[illegible]
AN[illegible]
HOME CO[illegible]
BY EDWARD [illegible]

In Pamphlet Form, contai[illegible] dressed to the "Englishman" [illegible] in the Supreme Legislative C[illegible] Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay G*[illegible]
PRICE: 4 ANN[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Wheel Gear STEAM ENGINE, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 I. H. P.

Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security. FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
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Commercial & Ld. Mgo	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10 p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
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Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
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National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240

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Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
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Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,040

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,030
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,275
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	253
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	11,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	15,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	997½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	89
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
R. Consolidated	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	525xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	715
Bombay Cotton Manfg, Co	900	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	465
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	716xd
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	540
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,055xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,255
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	135
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	980
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	715
Leopold	3,500	100	100	10	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	950xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	100	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	305
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
anockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,807½
agon	5,000	250	250	Nil	146½
Morarji Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,285
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	615
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-15-6
Carolas	„	261 nom.
Mexican Dollars	„	190
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	„	13-10 Napolean
Bar Silver	„	93-11
Gold Leaf	„	28-8
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	„	28-10
Bar Australian	„	28-8
Bar Bombay	„	28-8-6
Bar Pekin	„	27-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent	103 5-16
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	125
ew French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
ty of Paris Loan	250 nom.
our per cent. Port Trust ond	107

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1½d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1¼d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 9-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 13-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 1¾
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-16d.
ance	3 Do.	1'40½
	6 Do. do.	1'41
ta	At sight	100 1-16
	60 days' do.	99-10
	At sight	100 1-16
	30 days' do.	99-13
	30 days' do.	189 & 253

MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—ollient.—This essentially complexion ble and beneficial in use especially nsitive, or has become roughened nd or ... It never irritates, and hing a... purifying ten- rly valuable in hot climates. A let, and the Bath. Indispensable for s lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold Stores, &

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Bridge, 3-30 p.m.
Dinner and Social Gathering, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Byculla, 7-30 p.m.
Music at Parel, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Byculla Social Club, Lecture, 3-30 p.m.
Opening of Cheap Residential Quarters for Parsees, 4 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual Tripoori Fair will commence, on Monday, at Walkeswar Temple, and will continue for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p. m., to-morrow (Sunday), the 11th instant.

SHARDE'S LECTURE SERIES.—The first lecture of this series will be delivered at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 5-30, this evening, by Mr. Vamanbhai Mahipatram Rupram, B.A., LL.B. Subject: "Religion, a Strenuous Liberty."

MASS AT ST. ANDREW'S, BANDORA.—To-morrow being the seventh day from the death of Mrs. Ritha Victoria, daughter of Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, and wife of Mr. A. B. Fonseca, there will be mass at St. Andrew's Church, at 7 o'clock, at which the attendance of friends and relatives is invited.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.—Mr. W. Sanders, the agent, in advance of this mammoth circus, has now arrived in Bombay in order to make arrangements for the forthcoming visit of the show to the city. Mr. Sanders, who is staying at Watson's Hotel, hopes to be able to announce the initial performance in a day or two.

BURGLARY AT SUTAR CHAWL.—Abdul Kyum, residing on the third floor of a house, at Sutar Chawl, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home at a caste-dinner, on Thursday, his room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 275, were stolen.

UNTRUSTWORTHY COOLIES.—Ebrahim Cassim, residing at Doctor Street, has reported to the police that a cooly, to whom he entrusted sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5, to carry them to his house, has absconded with the property.—Hurrising Ramsing has reported the loss of ghee, valued at Rs. 30, in a similar manner.

LEAVING THE BOOTY BEHIND.—Captain J. R. Fraser, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has reported to the police that, during Wednesday night, a box in his quarters, at Middle Colaba, was opened by means of a duplicate key, and a cash-box, containing jewellery, valued at Rs. 2,130, stolen. Upon making inquiries, the box was found in the following morning, lying in the compound, broken open, with the whole of its valuable contents intact.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of October 5 horses and 14 bullocks were sent to Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 35 bullocks and 3 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month. 391 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 68 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme, at the Railway Institute at Parel, this evening, at 5-30:—

Quick March	Namur	T. Lave.
Serenade	Quand tu Chantes	Gounod.
Valse	Toreador	T. P. Royle.
Cavatina	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Otto Roeder.
Polka	La Tour Merveilleux	Fahrback.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Quick March	After the Ball	A Hind.
Overture	Action	Auber.
Valse	Mia Cara	Buccalosi.
Selection	A Burlesque	J. A. Kappey.
Song	Mona	Stephen Adams.
Polka	Students	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Mint Road, in view of the body of a Hindu woman, aged about forty-five or fifty years. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a Bunia dragged a well on the Mint Road for a bucket, which he had accidentally dropped in it, and dragged out the deceased. Information was given to the police and battackee was beaten throughout the town, but no relations or friends came forward to identify the body, which bore no marks of violence. The jury returned an open verdict.

SHRI SAYAJI LIBRARY (BARODA).—His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, accompanied by his Excellency the Dewan Saheb, the Khangi Karbhari, and the Darbar Vakeel, paid a visit to the Shri Sayaji Library, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His Highness was received by Shrimant Senapati Saheb and Professor Masani, a member of the managing committee of the library. His Highness was much pleased with what he saw, and admired the munificence of the founder of the library, Shrimant Samputrao, who has conferred a great boon to the Baroda people by opening up this useful institution.

H. M.'s MINT.—Mr. G. Henderson, of the Bombay Mint, on the eve of his retirement and departure to England, was presented, yesterday evening, by his friends in the mint, with a handsomely carved silver cup as a small token of the high esteem and regard in which he was held. Mr. Henderson, by his civility and kindness, had made himself a general favourite with all classes of workmen, and it was to testify their appreciation of his many good qualities that they met together yesterday, and asked Mr. Forbes, the popular foreman of the Mint, to hand over the present to him. This he did in a nice little speech, to which Mr. Henderson replied in suitable terms. The distribution of flowers, attar, and pan-supari terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVAL.—The princes of Mansa, in Mahikantha, Lakadia, and Utelia in Kathiawar, with one of their teachers, Mr. Chhaganlal S. Patwari, and some twenty attendants, arrived at the Grant Road Station, yesterday morning, by the mail train from Rajkote. The following gentlemen were present on the platform to welcome the princes:—Messrs. Harjivandas Amarchand, Lalubhai, P. Vithaldas, V. Khushal, D. Lalubhai, N. Bhagu, F. Karbhari, M. M. Desai, and fifty others. Sheth Harjivandas, of Mansa, received the youths, and introduced many of the gentlemen present to them. The Princes were then decorated with garlands and bouquets of flowers by Sheths Harjivandas, Vithaldas, and Lalubhai, and afterwards drove to Khimji Odhavji's building at Mahalaxmi, where they are now staying. They have come here for the purpose of sitting at the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

THE STORY OF A SILVER WATCH.—Inspector Nelmes yesterday, placed Antoon Dun Pall, a Madrasee Christian, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Daniel Richards, a groom from Australia, at present residing at the Apollo Hotel. The watch was stolen from complainant's box on the 11th October, on which day a razor and a pocket knife belonging to Edwin Williams, a rough-rider, also disappeared from the portmanteau. Accused was arrested on suspicion, his things were searched, but the stolen property was not discovered. In defence accused stated that he had lived in Bombay for a long time and had served Colonel Cunningham, Captain Wilson, Lady Jervis, Colonel Shortland, Dr. Holt, and other ladies and gentlemen of high position, but was never found to be dishonest by any of them. He had not committed the theft, and if he had, he would not have remained in Bombay. The magistrate discharged accused for want of sufficient evidence.

"ARITHMETIC MADE EASY."—Mr. C. Frusher Howard F.S.Sc., London, author of Howards' Art of Reckoning advertises a course of free lectures with blackboard illustrations of his novel and simple methods of arithmetic. The lectures will be given during the current month, every evening, at 4-30 and also, at 8 o'clock, in a large tent, near the Gaiety Theatre, Bori Bunder. Mr. Howard's free lectures in America, Australia, the British islands, and especially in Scotland, have always drawn large and enthusiastic audiences. The *Glasgow Mail*, referring to Mr. Howard and his work at the Glasgow Exhibition, says: "The number of boys who are daily to be seen at Mr. Howard's stand, and frequently taking part in the manipulation of figures before large audiences, is proof sufficient that in the Art of Reckoning they have found an object of very great interest to them, to which they look for facilitating their school work, and fitting them, as rapid calculators, for commercial life in the near future." The attendance of teachers, pupils, businessmen, clerks, and all persons interested in exact and rapid reckoning is especially desired, and will be heartily welcomed.

UNTRUSTWORTHY DEPOSITARIES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bhagrtee, a woman, aged thirty years, and her husband, named Appa Govind, residing at Delisle Road, were charged at the instance of Inspector Ellis before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl nose-ring and a gold neck ornament, collectively valued at Rs. 124, belonging to a woman, named Chimi, residing in the same locality, and her husband with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. On the morning of the 3rd instant the first accused went to complainant who was her neighbour, and asked for a loan of the ornaments to wear at the time of performing certain religious ceremony, called "Satya Narayan Pooja," promising to return them the same evening or next morning. The complainant complied with the request and handed over the ornaments in the presence of her mother. Chimi waited for three days in vain for the return of the ornaments and then went to Bhagirtee who informed her that the ornaments had been pledged with marwarees by her husband, and that the proceeds had been squandered by him in gambling. On hearing this, complainant thereupon gave information to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the ornaments from two marwarees, with whom they had been pledged. The woman in her defence said that the ornaments were pledged by her husband without her knowledge. The latter, asserted that his wife, gave him the ornaments for safe custody, and he pledged them with marwarees. He had been once before convicted. The magistrate said there was no evidence to show that No. 1 knew of the dishonest intention of No. 2 when he took the ornaments from her, and he, therefore, acquitted her. No. 2 who admitted a previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in the alternative to suffer three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

GOA NEWS.—The regulations as to village communities are about to be modified, opinions from all the administrators having been invited on the subject.—There was a licence tax on professions before, but it was not enforced with any vigour. The Administrator of Salsette has now called upon all medical practitioners, druggists, midwives, dentists, and bleeders to take licence on penalty of being fined in case of neglect.—Orders have been issued to the provincial Governors, of Damaun and Diu, that they must not undertake official visits in their own province without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, otherwise no travelling allowance will be sanctioned. They are in future to submit a detailed report of their visit to the Goa Government.—A concocted report of the election of Deputy for Bardez was submitted to the verification tribunal in Lisbon "after seven months." The election of Mr. Constancia Roque da Costa has been approved, while that of Mr. Barbosa Magalhaes has been rejected.—The stamp duty of 50 and 80 reis is to be increased to 80 and 100 reis, from 1st December next.—The powers hitherto possessed by the Chief Military Officer of a station have been conferred upon the Colonial Governors by a decree of 22nd September last.—Telegraphic intimation has been received that Mr. F. A. de Ochoa, acting Chief Justice of the High Court, has been confirmed.—His Excellency the Governor-General elect arrived at Marmagoa on Saturday, and proceeded direct to Government House at Cabo.—By his Excellency's special request, the reception was private. No visits were accepted on Sunday. The day for taking oath was not fixed.—The Municipal Chamber of Ilhas has appointed a committee, headed by Mr. Franklin de Souza, to modify municipal taxation so as to be less vexatious to the people.—Mr. Fernando da Cunha is spoken of as the probable leader of the Progressist party at Bardez, in place of the late Mr. Salvador Pinto.—Messrs. Diogo Gomes and Adelino Vaz are the candidates for the Judgeship of the High Court, rendered vacant by the promotion of Mr. Ochoa. The Port Officer has sent in his resignation, owing to the Order of the Government Council, which has reduced the new tax. He says he will not carry out the order for reduction as long as he remains at the post. Probably, the Port Officer takes his stand on the ground that the new tax came from Lisbon, and cannot be modified by the local Government unless special sanction is obtained.—The application from the Secretariat and Revenue Office establishments to alter the office hours has been rejected by the Government Council on the recommendation of the Chief Secretary Mr. B. F. de Costa has appealed to the High Court against the decision of the Delegate of Salsette anent the press law in the defamation case against the editor of the *India Portugueza*.—Usually the feast of St. Francis Xavier takes place on 3rd December, but it is reported that on account of the Provincial Ecclesiastical Council, on that date, the feast has been postponed for eight days.—The Government has hired the building of Conde de Surzerdas for the Government press.

JOTTINGS FROM JHANSI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—We have a fairly thriving Y. M. C. A. here now, thanks to the efforts of certain former Bombay members, who have brought to these parts some of the enthusiasm that marked them while connected with the Bombay Association. We have our own rented rooms, where are to be found the usual attractions, of which Tommy Atkins makes free use, and is welcome. Our secretary is indefatigable in his efforts to make the "business buzz," and the amount of buns and aerated drinks put away is no mean criterion of the fact that "we supply a felt need." But we make an effort to supply pabulum for the mind and heart as well, and on Thursdays members and associates meet for prayer, address, Bible-reading, &c. A few weeks ago we were delighted to have Mr. Roche, late of Bombay, in our midst when he talked with earnestness on "Revivals." We look forward to meeting him again when he can get time to escape from the responsibilities of Havelock Chapel, Agra. Lately a friend kindly read Lubbock on "Music" to a pleased audience, and resident missionaries very courteously have helped with kindly talks on the most important of topics. We are not boastful but in the slightly altered words of your motto "We thank God and take courage." Our needs are many, and while we refrain from appealing to a larger constituency than Bundlekhand affords, there is no harm in saying what those needs are *in primis*, a house of our own, £500 would suit us admirably. At present furniture of sorts is needed, but we manage to get along with loans for an evening from the neighbours, or accommodate visitors on the window sills. For lectures by attractive speakers we obtain the use of the Railway Institute, where recently Surgeon Major Wood lectured learnedly and interestingly on Xerxes and Queen Esther. It is a day of small things with us, but we are doing our best to be useful and helpful amid discouragements of sorts to lift aloft the banner and as an association to take a worthy position in the great army of associations the world over. Think of us sometimes; help us when you can; pray for us always.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in C.—Hymns 176, 319 and 559.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 12, 220 and 167.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Parisian Tones.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 10, 264 and 179.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 478, 520 and 274.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 217, 285 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 282, 224 and 223.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAON.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 213, 309 and 138.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 498, 142 and 341.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Grant Road Church.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon by C. B. Sharman.
6 p.m.—Sermon by C. R. Marrett.
Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Pastor H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Pastor, H. A. Crane.
Mazagaon Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by R. H. Madden.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral); Sermon by Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Fr. Kershaw.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Fr. Biscoe.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon—Hymns 282 and 246.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 12, 245 and 305.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. 6 p.m.
Byculla, (Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.
4-30 p.m.—Mr. C. Pemberton.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

B. B. and C. I. R. Institute.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.
St. Andrew's Church Fort.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ... Nov. 13th, 0h. 40·7m. p.m.
Last Quarter ... „ 20th, 6h. 59·5m. a.m.
New Moon ... „ 27th, 1h. 45·6m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 10	Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Mahaluxmee S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Dinner and Social gathering, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Byculla Hotel, 7-30 p.m. Departure of English Mail per s. s. Thames.	6 5	5 23	8 55m 9 48a	2 52m 3 16a
Sun. 11	25th Sunday after Trinity. Opening of another Cheap Residental Building for Parsees, Tardeo, 4 p.m. English Mail expected per s. s. Carthage.*	6 5	5 23	9 36m 10 26a	3 35m 3 46a
Mon. 12	Matriculation Examination Commences.	6 6	5 22	10 15m 11 5a	4 16m 4 16a
Tues. 13	....	6 6	5 22	10 53m 11 43a	4 55m 4 47a
Wed. 14	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Indo-British Trading and Banking Corporation, Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 7	5 25	11 31m —	5 33m 5 22a
Thur. 15	Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Champion Lode Exploration, Syndicate, Ld., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 8	5 21	0 29m 0 10a	6 12m 6 0a
Fri. 16	Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Calico Dance, G. I. P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana.	6 8	5 21	1 13m 0 50a	6 51m 6 42a

* Left Aden at 7 a.m., on Tuesday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

THE Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust was issued last evening:—

The result of the year's operations it appears while it has not come up to the Trustees' expectation of a surplus of Rs. 2,138, has yet, both in Revenue and expenditure, so closely approximated to the estimates that the difference is only the small deficit of Rs. 12,866, nearly two-thirds of which is accounted for by the less recovery of bills for revenue earned, the outstandings having increased by about Rs. 7,500.

The Estimates and Actuals compare as follows:—

	Estimated. Rs.	Actual. Rs.
Expenditure, including interest on debt	47,08,972	47,13,215
Revenue	47,11,110	47,00,349
Surplus...	2,138	Deficit. 12,866

The revenue expenditure includes charges, aggregating Rs. 2,02,058, for Sinking Funds, and Rs. 1,07,874 for depreciation of plant of all kinds.

The expenditure on works, chargeable to Captial not included in the above, amounted to Rs. 4,54,901.

The deficit under revenue will be made good from the Revenue Reserve Fund that has been accumulated as a provision against any falling off in revenue from transient cause as in the year under report, so as to avoid disturbing trade by increasing rates in the course of a year, in order to produce an equilibrium in the receipts and expenditure. The sum so accumulated after deduction of the amount of the deficit, and of Rs. 57,500 to form the Fire Insurance Fund hereinafter referred to (para. 6), will stand at Rs. 13,76,039, which is invested in Government Paper and Port Trust Debentures.

The Capital Debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1893-94 stood at the sum of Rs. 4,93,90,816. In the course of the year payments, aggregating Rs. 37,455, were made to Government towards the reduction of their Debt, and, on the other hand, Rs.1,55,924 were borrowed to meet the cost of works carried out at the Victoria Dock. The amount of debt owing by the Trustees at the close of the year was, therefore, Rs. 4,95,09,285 as follows:—

Debt at, 1st April, 1893 ... Rs. 4,93,90,816
Deduct—
Balance paid of Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus of 1892-93 ... Rs. 2,640
Proceeds of sale of land at Arsenal „ 10,000
Proceeds of sale of old plant, &c. „ 1,815
37,455
Rs. 4,93,53,361
Add—
Borrowed for works in progress at Victoria Dock ... „ 1,55,924
Rs. 4,95,09,285

To this should be added, in order to make up the full sum of the Trustees' indebtedness at the close of the year, the sums, aggregating Rs. 2,38,787, advanced from Cash Balance in anticipation of the raising of the 10 Lakhs Loan, for the prosecution of the new works mentioned in the Statements.

ASSETS.

The General Balance Sheet (pages 2—5 of the Accounts) shows that against this Debt, after deducting the price received for land sold, &c. the Trustees possess the various properties enumerated in the Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account (pp. 7—16), which stand in the books at their cost to the Trust of Rs.5,28,43,724. According to these figures the properties would appear to be worth only 31 lakhs more than the debts incurred in respect of them being the amount of the sums appropriated in the past 21 years from Surplus Revenue for payment in reduction of Debt; but as mentioned in last years' report, in order to arrive at a proper estimate of the value of the assets, it must be borne in mind that about five-sixths of the Trust's properties consist of lands and docks, and the remaining one-sixth of buildings and machinery. The lands must continuously improve in value, and if, instead of their original cost to the Trust, their present market value were taken, the assets would be very largely increased, while the docks and buildings are constructions of so permanent a character that they can only very gradually deteriorate.

SINKING FUNDS.

The following measures are also in operation for the reduction of Debt, *viz.*, (1) the annual provision of a lakh of rupees for repayment of debt, or the increase of assets by the construction of new works chargeable to Capital, and (2) a Sinking Fund that in about 40 years will extinguish the Debt of Rs. 92,42,150 due to Government for the Victoria Dock. The financial position of the Trust has further been improved by the sums annually set aside on account of the depreciation of machinery, dredging plant, tugs, pilot schooners, launches and other such plant which at the 31st March last amounted to Rs. 12,47,700, by the Reserve Fund which stands at Rs. 13,76,039 and the Fire Insurance Fund with Rs. 57,500 at its credit, making a total of Rs. 26,81,239.

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The Fire Insurance Fund was established last year, as, after a careful consideration of the question, the Trustees determined this to be a more economical arrangement than the insurance of their buildings with Companies. A reappropriation was, accordingly, made from the Revenue Reserve of Rs. 57,500 to start the Fund the interest on which, at 4 per cent., will cover the estimated present risks at 1 anna per cent. on the value of the property, and will be credited annually to the Fund, against which any losses from fire will be charged.

In view of these facts and of the substantial character of the assets, the progress that is being made for the reduction of debt would seem to be fully sufficient for the purpose, and the accounts disclose a state of things in every respect satisfactory as regards assets and liabilities.

COMPARISON, OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past five years compare thus:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94 Rs.
Income	41,97,746	43,00,761	48,10,314	44,97,504	47,00,349
Expenditure—					
Interest	19,91,136	20,45,210	21,19,990	21,37,249	20,99,025
Other Charges	22,92,146	23,04,440	25,03,972	25,15,861	26,14,190
Total	42,83,282	43,49,650	46,23,962	46,53,110	47,13,215
Deficit	85,538	48,889* Deficit.	1,86,352† Surplus.	1,55,606* Deficit.	12,866* Deficit.

Comparing 1893-94 with 1889-90 the receipts have increased by Rs. 5,02,603, while the growth in expenditure is Rs. 4,29,933. Of the increase in expenditure Rs. 1,07,888 is in Interest charges on Capital Expenditure; Rs. 53,002 is for the Working expenses of the Merewether Dry Dock completed in 1890.91; Rs. 90,862 is the second and third half-yearly payments of the Victoria Dock Sinking Fund; Rs. 79,166 is on account of payments to the Hamallage Contractors, which are in proportion to the Dock revenues of the year: Rs. 20,204 is the increase in payments to the Municipality for general tax, water, and halalcor rates and Rs. 16,589 is due to increased expenditure from the depreciation account.

SHIPPING.

The number of vessels that entered the Port during the past five years has been as follows:—

		1889-90. No.	Tonnage.	1890-91. No.	Tonnage.	1891-92. No.	Tonnage
Square-rigged vessels.	Steam. Foreign Trade.	575	1,022,653	643	1,137,416	757	1,325,039
	Coasting Trade.	1,052	500,725	1,089	585,138	1,131	628,909
		1,627	1,523,378	1,732	1,722,554	1,888	1,953,948
	Sailing..	32	21,287	30	15,674	31	13,231
Country Craft		51,950	915,750	48,146	835,849	47,850	806,521

		1892-93. No.	Tonnage.	1893-94. No.	Tonnage.
Square-rigged vessels.	Steam. Foreign Trade...	663	1,189,070	635	1,170,102
	Coasting „ ...	1,106	642,190	1,182	722,362
		1,769	1,831,260	1,817	1,892,464
	Sailing	46	26,859	42	30,814
Country Craft		46,873	809,427	45,627	765,375

STEAM SHIPPING.

These figures show that, as compared with the returns of 1892-93 there was an increase last year of 48 vessels=61,204 tons in the total steam tonnage that entered the Port; but if the Foreign and Coast Shipping be taken separately, it will be found that the returns in regard to the former show a decrease of 28 vessels and 18,968 tons while there is an advance in Coasting steamers of as much as 76 vessels and 80,172 tons. The decline in Foreign Shipping is of little moment being only 1.6 per cent on the tonnage of 1892-93 and needs no explanation. For years past the use of the steamers in the Coasting Trade has been graudually increasing, but since 1888-89 which marks the introduction of a special fleet of small cargo steamers running regularly between coast ports from Mangalore to Karachi, the increase has been more rapid, and whereas in that year 482,122 tons was the tonnage return, it is now 722,362, which is an advance of 240,240 tons, or about 50 per cent.

COUNTRY CRAFT.

The tonnage of country craft, consequent on the competition of steamers, has in the same period considerably decreased, but only to the extent of about 25 per cent. (from 1,018,204 to 765,375 tons) as much of the cargoes now carried by coasting steamers between Bombay and the terminal ports of the W. I. P. and B. G. P. J. Railways previously took the land route and was carried over the railways having their termini at Bombay. A further reduction in coasting craft may be expected as steam tonnage becomes available; but there are difficulties in the way of steamers in regard to the navigation of the smaller ports and creeks, the collection of cargoes in small quantities, and the conveyance of some classes of goods that place a limit on their use and are likely to ensure a large employment for country craft for years to come.

(To be continued.)

A HINT FOR THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 4 Act 36 of 1858 enacts that it shall be the duty of every district police officer to apprehend and send to the magistrate all persons found wandering at large within his district who are deemed to be lunatics, and all persons believed to be dangerous by reason of lunacy. Will the police authorities, therefore, see that the provisions of the above-quoted section are made operative in the case of a Parsee lunatic, who has made it a practice to take his stand on one of the benches fronting the Secretariat, and from there to pour forth a volley of filthy abuse from which even the highest in the land is not spared. Besides scandalizing the passers-by, he is a source of disturbance to the Secretariat clerks, at least I, for one, am

DISTURBED.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE GRAMMAR AND POETRY OF A KISS.

THE greatest writer ignorant of grammar will sometimes fall from his highest flights in rhetoric, and the greatest statesman or jurist dead to sentiment and blind to the bright side of an evil—for even the darkest cloud has its silver lining—will sometimes err on the side of severity and perpetuate injustice. These observations apply to the much-abused "Kissing Case" of Madras. The following grammar of the kiss and the simple incident illustrating the poetry, the innocence and the humanizing effect of a kiss, should tend to soften the asperity with which the victim in the Madras case is being judged and persecuted if he cannot be altogether acquitted:—

THE GRAMMAR.

The grammar of the kiss has not yet been written. True, a young lady being once asked whether the kiss, being a substantive, was proper or common, archly replied that it was *both* proper and common; but a more enlarged view may be taken of the subject. We find there are only three regular kisses (properly so called), and these may be denominated—1, the kiss negative; 2, the kiss positive; and, 3, the kiss superlative. The first, or negative, consists in kissing a lady's hand. And the second, or positive, consists in kissing her cheek. And the third, or *superlative* consists in kissing her lips. There are, besides, two *auxiliary* kisses, viz, the kiss passive, such as is inflicted by old maiden aunts, nurses, and grandmothers: and the kiss active, in use (principally) on the Gretna-green Road *per gli amanti novelli sposi*. The first, (the kiss passive) is generally declined by the *kissee*, whilst the latter (the kiss *active*) governs both *kisser* and *kissee* or, as it is more analytically written *kiss her* and *kiss he*), in number as well as in gender. Independent of the preceding *regular* and *auxiliary* kisses, there are, for the convenience of society, a few supernumerary or *irregular* ones, such as the incidental or stage kiss; the cooing or *a la tourtsrelle* kiss; the echo or percussion kiss and the barley-sugar kiss or kiss *en papillote*."

THE POETRY: STORY OF A FIRST KISS.

In one of the universities in Europe lived a young student, a lovely youth with a great love for studies, but without any means of pursuing them. He was poor and without connections; still he studied on, living in great poverty, but keeping up a cheerful heart, and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humour and good qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of the University prating away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a very young and elegant lady, who at the side of an elderly one, walked slowly over the place, it was the daughter of the Governor of that country, residing in the city, and the lady with her was her governess. She was generally known for her beauty, and for her goodness and gentleness of character, and was looked upon with great admiration by the students. As the young men now stood silently gazing at her, as she passed on like a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed "Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!" The poor young student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently at that pure and angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration—"Well, I think I could have it." "What!" cried the friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?" "Not at all," he answered, "but I think she would kiss me, just now, if I asked her." "What in this place, before all our eyes?" "In this place, before your eyes." "Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars?" "And I!" cried three or four others, for it so happened that several rich young men, were in the group, and bets ran high on so improbable an event, and the challenge was made and accepted in less time than we take to relate it. Our hero my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain; however, our hero walked off to meet the young lady. He bowed to her and said: "My lady (*min Froken*) my honour is in your hands!" She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspirations, and related simply and truly what has just passed between him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and when he had ceased to speak, she said, blushing, but with great sweetness: "If by so little a thing so much good could be effected, it would be very foolish in me to refuse your request," and she kissed the young man publicly, in the open square. Next day the young man was sent for by the Governor, he wanted to see the student who had dared to ask a kiss of his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with a severe and scrutinizing brow; but, after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he was allowed to give a second one to the lovely daughter of the Governor as his betrothed bride."—*From Mr. Lungrana's Note-book.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Brodie, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deolali.
Cardew, Capt, Bo, A P D, on leave, from Deolali.

NOVEMBER 9.

Tyler, Major, Be, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Anderson, Brig-Surgn Lt-Col, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Arlington, Capt, Bengal, [illegible] North Fusrs, on leave, from Benares.
Browne, Major, Bengal, 18th B I, on leave, from Benares.
Baddeley, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Cownpore.
Dobbie, Lt, Bengal, 4th B I, on leave, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Dressner, Capt 1st C I Horse, to rejoin, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 9.

Tyler, Major, Bengal, R E, on inspection duty, to Calcutta.
Watson, Lt, Bengal, 23rd P I, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Kennedy, Col, Ms, A C G, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th November, 1894.

1. Parade for to-day:—
No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in. B. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the Annual Gun Target, Practice.
Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms, Putties to be worn.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 22nd October 1894, and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 442 Gunner G. P. Carter.
3. The following Gentleman is admitted to the Corps as an Honorary Member from the 5th instant;—Mr. Charles Rogers.

By Order.

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th November, 1894.

1. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.
3. The Regiment will parade to-day (Saturday), the 10th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Prade Ground for drill under the Adjutant.
Dress drill order Khaki. Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs. F. J. Rome and W. G. Purdie having joined are taken on the strength from this day and posted to "A" and "B" Troops respectively.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Investigation of Pauperisim.

69-94—In person—Kikabhoy Moosaji vs Thacker Purshotum Meghraj and another.
58-94—In person—Sukur Maloo and another vs Pandoo Bhowani and another.
36-94—In person—Ambabai vs Moti Kessowji Meria.
17-94—Mirza H Khan—Augustina Maud Williamson vs Andrew Williamson.
59-94—In person—Peerbhoy Essoobji vs Marwady Poonamchand Sewa.
61-94—In person—Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Ismael Naikwaray vs Kootboodin bin Mahomed Ismael Naikwaray and others.
62-94—In person—Salubai vs Bhimji Ibrahim and others—Chalk W and S.
63-94—Dikshit and H—Nursoobai vs Luxuman Venkati and others.
64-94—Dikshit and H—Yenkamma vs Luxuman Venkati and others.
65-94—In person—Ramdayal Anandiram vs Joomba Ram and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

71-91—Bhaishunker and K—Laxmibai and others vs Bhai Ramchunder—M H Khan
272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bomanjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and E and G.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

517-91—In person—Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee vs Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Dubash—Tyebjee D and Co.
151-93—Bhaishunker and K—Lachminarayen Makanlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee D and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

79-94—J C Cama (for pauper)—Cadurbhoy Noorbhai vs Ramutbai and others—Crawford B and Co.
40-94—Crawford B and Co—Bai Ruttonbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

31-92—Dikshit and H—Kashinath Balwant Ranade vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

To speak to the Minutes of the order.

402-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
403-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji and others vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie L and O.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

30-93—Janardhan and A (for pauper)—Cooverbai vs Soonabai and others—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

533-93—Ardeshir H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.
441-93—Daftarey and F—Ramchandra Bapoojee Nagnath and others vs Dada Luxmon Walekar and others—Little, S, N and B.
198-94—Little, S, N and B—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs Abdul Hussein Ebrahim and others.
280-94—Little, S, N and B—Aga Sayad, Mahomed Kazrani vs Haji Sayad Mahomed Hussein Kazrani.
266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Hiralal vs Ramdas Luckminarayen and others, Jehangier, D.
94-94—Mulji and R—Hira Ramji and another vs Meghar Sohba and other—Crawford B and Co.
585-93—Daftarey and F—Anandibai and others vs Gopal Vithul—Nanu and H.
45-94—T A Bland—Mahomedbhai Fakira vs Gudha Isram—In person.
3-94—In person (a pauper)—Moorji Canji vs Pragji Dewji—Daftarey and F.

THE musical critics of Rome have spoken very favourably of an opera composed by a young man named Alessandro Marracino. The subject is taken from Byron's "Corsair," and the opera is entitled "Corrado." The work, it is thought, will soon be put on the stage of some chief Italian theatre.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

The B I S N Co.s s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (14th October,) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 22 deck passengers.

THE Assiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftebich, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast-ports, with a general cargo and duty paid Salt, and Mrs G D Lys and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Cutch coast, with a general cargo and Store Sergt J T and Mrs Fremantle and two children and 65 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Shanghai, 2,014 tons, Captain L H Crawford, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (11th October), with a general cargo. She will sail to-day for China &c, with a general cargo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA WEST COAST.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, that the undermentioned buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla were put down for the fair season on the dates noted against them:—Alibag Buoy, 20th September 1894; Bankot, Inner and Outer, 1st October 1894; Anjanvel Buoy, 7th October 1894; Ambalgad Reef Buoy, 27th September 1894; Johnstone Castle 19th September 1894; Malvan Outer Buoy, 21st September 1894; Malvan Harbour Buoys,—22nd September 1894. The Chaldea Rock Buoy will be put down hereafter."

"INDIA BAY OF BENGAL GULF OF MARTABAN RANGOON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 31st ultimo, that the temporary Spit Light-vessel below Elephant Point in the entrance to Rangoon River has been removed and will not be replaced until further orders."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Idar	2305	Hughes	Antwerp	13-11	E Bates & Co
B	Kola	498	Livingstone	Not fixed		M M & Co
D	City of London	2097	Warden	Liverpool	13-11	F Forbes
F	Bezwada	3091	Mitchel	...		M Mackenzie & Co
H&J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar	...	D Jairam
K	Akbar	1141	Baldwin	Not fixed	...	H C Jooma
M	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed	...	Put back for repairs
M	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Bhownagur	10-11	S & Co
O	Nyanza	1421	Abass	Zanzibar	...	D Jairam
Q	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden & Karachi	11-11	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Poonani	543	Fakeera	Not fixed	...	Shepherd & Co
	Satrunji	548	Ahmed	Karachi	10-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	2318	Crewe	London	17-11	P & O Co
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	21-11	W&A Graham
3	D Balduino	3049	Cruciani	Genoa	14-11	C Barboro
5	Shanghai	2011	Crawford	China	10-11	P & O Co
6	Siam	1539	Weighell	China	15-11	P & O Co
7	Eden Hall	2073	R N Jones	Liverpool	12-11	E Bates & Co
10	Brindisi	2129	Wright	Not fixed		Hajee Casum
11	Columbus	22)	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co.
15	Pachumba	544	Rickford	Bhownagur	10-11	M V & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kapurthala	672	Robertson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	S S Sahadet	1691	Ahmed			H M S Nimazie
	H D Phelas	412				B Port Trust
	Tannadice	1403	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Shanghai (s)	Crawford	London, Oct 14.
	Patna (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Vindobona (s)	Mersa	Trieste, &c.
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Beaugh	Bushire.
	H. M. S. Sphinx	Pelly	Persian Gulf.
	Nairung (s)	Butlock	Calcutta, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kapurthala, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.
„ Shanghai, Crawford, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shanghai, for China, &c.
„ Kangra, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Patna, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
5 Cyrus s ... Simmons ... Galle, Oct 30.
Sir Lancelot bq ... Brebner ... Mauritius, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5.—Steamers Landaura and Congella, and a steamer (numbers not shewn).

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—195 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 whisky, Halliday and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thorndale s—23 cases printing ink, &c, John Dickinson and Co; 7 cases medicine, K Nuthoo and Co; 16 cases chemicals, B Cullianjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—65 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Guterfels s—2 cases rectified spirit, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Canton s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons.
Bombay s—100 cases brandy, Rustomjee C Patell.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—32 bales wool, Jana Vullee; 50 bales wool, D Magjee; 200 bales cotton fly, R Cursondas; 1 box gold bar (Rs. 36,800), Ralli brothers.
City of London s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 260 bales wool, J Toolseedas; 1,900 cwts groundnut cokes, Giade and Co; 70 bales wool, B Fakeerchand.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—14 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 4½ cwts ivory, L Ebram; 6½ cwts ivory, N Kurumchand; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,95,000), The National Bank of India; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 68,820), The Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris.
Shannon s—9 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 810 cwts maze, A Blaschock and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 720 cwts linseed, N Dwarkadas; 2 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patel.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idor s—298 cwts mowrased, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts gum, Toeppen and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—1,330 cwts mowraseed, 2,040 cwts groundnuts, and 1,939 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shanghai s—100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 360 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 115 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 73 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 80 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 13 3-4 cwts sharkfins, and 1½ cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 4 cases peacock feathers, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 120 cwts kismiss, Shewjee Ludha; 109 cwts raisins, M Dawoodbhoy; 7 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eooo; 145 bales twist, N J Abaram.
Siam s—100 bales twist F M Chinai; 25½ cwts sharkfins and 2½ cwts fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, and 30 bales piecegoods, David Sassoon and Co, 75 bales twist, E J Abraham; 225 bales twist, N N Abraham.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

*Mr F Kilvert, Lucknow	
*Capt Thompson, Deolali	
*Mr F Toplitz, U S A	
*Mr A Frantz, U S A	
*Mr R Barton,	London
*Capt B Johnston	do
Mr and Mrs Macfie	do
*Lieut G A Leshe R E.	
*Karachi	
*Profr G W Forrest, London	
*Mrs J L Johnston, Dharwar	
Lieut A G Pritchard, Bareilly	
*Capt F C Boehmer, Calcutta	
*Lieut T Maloney RA.	do
*Mr and Mrs T H Skrine,	London
*Major Hon'ble Dalzell	do
*Mr H C Irwin, ICS	do
*Mr and Mrs A Cadel, ICS	do
*Mrs Davidson	do
*Miss Barber	do
*Miss Flower	do
*Mr G Amesbury	do
*Capt and Mrs Amesbury	do
Brig-Surg Col R C Eaton	do
*Mr and Mrs C Macnaughten	do
Mr M W Petrie	do
Mr and Mrs G Taylor	do
*Mr and Mrs H Browne	do
Mr P M Greany, C P	do
Mr H Ziegler, Madras	do
Capt and Mrs R H Kennedy, Punjab	do
Mr E W Digby,	London
*Lieut F G Davies	do
Miss Adams	do
Miss Campbell	do
Rev F Ashcroft	do
Rev A R Low	do
*Mr and Mrs E Sturrock, CSI	do
*Mrs T Weir	do
*Miss A Hutchinson	do
*Major Mrs Clibborn	do
*Capt and Mrs Burn	do
*Col and Mrs Quill	do
*Miss Croswaithe	do
Mr G L Delacheroir	do
Mr N J Seton	do
*Mr C Seton	do
*Caps and Mrs J Andrews	do
*Mr Chann	do
*Mr Mettemeyer	do
*Mr H V Hume	London
*Lieut Vallings	do
*Capt E R Penrose, ISC	do
*Mr and Mrs J Earle	do
*Mr Bonner	do
*Mr M Elmslie	do
Capt and Mrs Davidson, R A	do
*Mr J Inglis	do
Mr G H Simpsod	do
Mr J M Irwin	do
Miss B Caldwell	do
Miss M Allen	do
Rev and Mrs McGaw	do
Rev and Mrs Bandiy	do
Rev and Mrs Velte	do
Rev and Mrs Thackwell	do
Mrs M Newton	do
Mr J Newton	do
Rev and Mrs Tedford	do
Mr E Wilson	do
Surg-Capt Girvin,	Rangoon
Mr and Mrs C F Dobbie	do
Dr M Barahart, MD	Delhi
Mr W T John	do
Comd H S Black, RIM	Rangoon
Vet-Serg Col Clayton,	Poona
Surg-Major H Greany,	Raichur
Capt R Formby, Bellary	
Capt and Mrs Gibborn,	London
Major and Mrs Wray	do
Mr H C Robertson,	Bombay
Mr and Mrs Braisier-Creagh RN	do
Mr P M Roberts	do
Lieut J R Eastwood	do
Mr J Watson	do
Mr J Kersten	do
Mr S Djanikian	do
Mr Ashjikian	do
Mr H B Smith	do
Mr C W Carson	do
Mr J Myine	do
Mr J H Robinson	do
Mr H Playfair	do
Mr H Crane	do
Mr N Mitchell	do
Rev A B Watson	do
Mr C W Nesbit	do
Mr J J Robertson	do
Mr S Kiddie	do
Mr T Sharples	do

Residents left during the week marked thus*

IT is clear from facts published by the New York "Nation" that "hazing" has, at all events, seen its best days. The freshman class of Princeton is smaller this autumn than last, and both President Patton and Dean Murray admit that this is due in part to the hazing outrages of recent years, The Dean says that he has heard of a number of cases in which parents have decided to send their sons elsewhere solely on account of hazing, and the toleration of the practice has also operated in instances which are known as a check upon the generosity of those who contemplated giving money to the institution. The faculty are now agreed that hazing "must go," and the students have also voted unanimously to sustain them. Cornell also opens the year with a reduced entering class; and the authorities at Ithaca are not behind those at Princeton in recognising the cause and the cure. The new Chancellor at Syracuse University announced at the beginning of the term that the attitude of the institution was against hazing, that men guilty of it would be expelled, and that "if the law of the State takes hold of you, I would be glad to assist in punishing that ancient form of barbarism."

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS.

IT moves! in spite of the inquisitorial decrees of a section of the public, it moves! as surely as Galileo's world. At 3-30 yesterday afternoon one of the smaller dynamos in the Power Station, at Egmore, was merrily at work equipping itself with a store of unseen energy, and, as soon as electric "steam" was up, one of the cars was sent gliding along the line. The first trial had already been made privately the day before with complete success, and yesterday it was repeated. For the present the trials have only taken place in the shed, but now that the power has proved effective, an opening ride to the Beach, through admiring crowds in the Evening Bazaar, is evidently within measurable distance. His Excellency the Governor takes a lively interest in the Company's doings, and discussed the progress of the work with the Managing Director after the Breakfast yesterday. It augurs well for future speed that Mr. T. O'Shaughnassy, C. E., late Executive Engineer in the Madras P. W. D., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Madras Tramways Company. The whole engineering work of the concern was too heavy for one man's shoulders, and with Mr. O'Shaughnassy's appointment things will no doubt take a turn for the faster.—*Madras Mail.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·062	W	4	82·1	56·0	45	...	0·81	+0·81
Agra	30·072	NW	3	85·1	51·4	35	...	0·84	+0·81
Cawnpore	30·079	W	1	81·8	57·5	59	...	3·03	
Allahabad	30·061	W	5	81·2	55·4	65	...	2·92	+2·88
Jhansi	30·111	NNW	2	85	55·2	25	...	...	−0·02
Jacobabad	30·160	Calm	1	89·5	48·0	51	...	...	
Karachi	30·139	NNE	6	88·9	58·5	78	...	...	−0·07
Jeypore	30·141	Calm	2	87·1	50·2	44	...	...	−0·02
Ajmere	30·183	Calm	...	84·4	47·8	57	...	...	−0·02
Deesa	30·125	SE	6	91·3	51·1	38	...	...	−0·03
Ahmedabad									
Bhuj	30·122	N	5	89·4	62·4	52	...	...	
Rajkot	30·110	E	1	88·9	57·9	46	...	...	−4·16
Veraval	30·081	Calm	4	89·1	65·8	46	...	...	
Neemuch	30·161	NE	1	84·7	50·9	39	...	...	−0·04
Indore	30·157	Calm	1	80·5	50·1	88	...	...	−0·10
Saugor	30·152	Calm	2	80·8	52·4	71	...	6·26	+0·16
Jubbulpore	30·167	S	2	78·9	51·9	81	...	2·55	+2·39
Hoshangabad	30·176	E	...	81·3	55·8	65	...	0·0	−3·21
Khandwa	30·165	SW	3	83·7	53·1	67	...	...	−0·14
Raipur	30·150	Calm	3	81·3	62·2	61	...	0·1	−0·27
Nagpur	30·163	Calm	4	80·9	56·2	61	...	2·48	+1·98
Amraoti	30·142	NE	6	81·1	59·8	54	...	1·11	+0·98
Akola	30·169	Calm	7	81·0	54·1	72	...	0·39	+0·05
Surat	30·103	NE	F	87·0	59·0	61	...	...	−0·11
Malegaon	30·168	WNW	4	84·1	51·3	62	...	...	−0·33
Bombay	30·093	ENE	11	85·2	70·0	67	...	...	−0·43
Poona	30·156	ESE	3	84·5	54·4	61	...	...	−0·72
Aurangabad	30·107	NE	3	81·4	53·6	46	...	...	
Sholapur	30·117	NE	9	86·2	71·1	42	...	...	−0·95
Ratnagiri	30·034	ENE	7	92·4	66·9	41	...	...	−0·43
Belgaum	30·073	ENE	11	80·3	63·4	61	...	...	−1·54
Goa	30·034	ESE	7	79·1	73·1	77	...	0·19	...
Karwar	30·041	NE	7	90·3	73·1	89	0·31	0·5	−1·78
Mangalore	30·019	E	1	85·8	74·1	78	0·02	0·09	−1·68
Calicut	30·011	E	7	87·3	73·3	81	...	0·32	−2·41
Cochin	30·002	NNE	M	87·3	74·8	81	...	3·12	−0·31
Bangalore	30·112	ENE	8	80·3	62·4	88	...	2·53	+0·44
Secunderabad	30·125	NE	5	81·2	61·9	63	...	0·60	−0·61
Masulipatam	30·032	NNE	3	86·6	75·0	92	0·0	2·16	−2·19
Bellary	30·097	ENE	4	81·0	65·9	73	...	1·9	+0·71
Cuddapah	30·067	ESE	4	91·1	72·3	71	...	1·09	−0·81
Madras	30·054	NW	4	85·0	73·3	81	...	0·11	−4·07
Coimbatore	30·086	E	1	85·4	67·8	93	...	0·43	−1·02
Trichinopoly	30·042	Calm	1	87·5	71·9	78	...	0·17	−1·88
Negapatam	30·024	NE	13	87·0	79·8	81	...	1·47	−1·76
Colombo	30·012	ESE	5	83·5	75·0	75	...	4·00	−0·46
Aden	30·071	NE	20	83·8	73·9	70	...	...	−0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts throughout the reporting area. Readings are highest in Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Bhuj, Malegaon and Madras, southwesterly at Khandwa, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay. Both the maximum and minimum temperature is below the normal in [illegible] The highest temperature was 92·4 at Ratnagiri and the lowest temperature in the shade 48° at Ajmere and Jacobabad. Humidity changed [illegible] and the skies are slightly cloudy in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. Light rain has fallen at Kharwar, Mangalore and Masulipatam. Conditions are somewhat favourable for light rain at or in the neighbourhood of Negapatam and Masulipatam.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

Friday's pressure has risen briskly in Orissa, and slightly over the remainder of the Indian area. The distribution of the pressure is hence unchanged. The pressure is in considerable excess in the Peninsula, and in slight to moderate excess in Northern India and Burma. The humidity has decreased by large amounts in South Bengal, Orissa, the North Madras Coast, and the Upper India hill stations. Light showers fell in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but none of the falls reported exceeded half-an-inch in amount. Weather conditions are unchanged. Light showers may again be received in Burma, but fine dry weather prevails over nearly the whole of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th November, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·939
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·3
General Directions of wind*	N, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	326

HANDING DOWN HIS NAME.

THE absence of titles in America in no doubt in part responsible for some of the eccentric means by which her citizens endeavour to attain immortality. Among these must now be numbered the dogged fight carried on by a certain Mr. Nehemiah Hand, of Setauket (L.I.), to have a street which passes his house called after himself and nothing else. After several signs bearing the legend, "Hand Avenue" [illegible] pulled down by his neighbours, Mr. Hand had a [illegible] immense steel sign erected. It was fastened to an iron post, which in turn was anchored to a big stone buried deep in the ground. The neighbours made it the object of repeated attacks but failed to demolish it, although assisted by their womankind. Then the road-master ordered it to be removed, and as the recalcitrant Mr. Hand took no notice of the order, a gang of men and several teams were requisitioned, who hauled the signpost down, on the ground that it was an obstruction in the road. The would be eponymous hero of the street has accordingly resorted to fresh tactics, and now uses his corn crib as a sign carrier. The crib is close to the road, and now bears a long board fastened across the front inscribed "Hand Avenue." Per contra every few feet on the opposite side of the street is a sign stating that the thoroughfare is "Bayview avenue," so that in the quaint phrase of the local reporter, "the corn crib sign of Mr. Hand is not looked upon as of any advantage to him." In this country dissatisfaction is often and rightly expressed with the system of street nomenclature maintained or enforced by the responsible authorities, but, happily, we know of no case in which this discontent has found vent in so violent an expression of individualism as that which has animated the hero of Setauket (L. I.)

SHARPS AND FLATS.

A distinguished sharper is said to have once remarked that, according to his own professional experiences people who pride themselves on being especially knowing are the easiest to take in. It is certainly the case that purchasers of valuable trinkets said to have been picked up in the street usually display a good deal of cuteness, of a sort. They are ready enough to participate in the profits of dishonesty, just as are those who buy what are supposed to be escaped birds or dogs for a tithe of their estimated value. But it is not so easy to account for the guilelessness of people who advance money to swindlers on no better security than some clumsy and transparently false story. In an instance at Evesham the other day, a publican handed over £10 to a stranger, who said that he had been left £4,000 and two Scotch estates worth ten times as much by the late Duke of Hamilton. Now, that nobleman died 31 years ago, and as the alleged legatee was born three years afterwards, the publican had ample grounds on which to disbelieve the yarn. Moreover, the artful dodger gave the supposed name and address of the late Duke's solicitor, from whom he affirmed that he had just received a draft for the [illegible]. But the publican neither asked to see the draft nor wrote to the given address; had he done either the imposture would have been at once detected. [illegible] seems, in such cases as this that some hypnotic influence is brought to bear on the victim, rendering him, for the time being, utterly incapable of differentiating between the true and the false.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DAILY IMPROVEMENTS are being made in SEWING MACHINES, and OURS are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and Complete with Accessories Best Wood-Work, &c.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

GRAND DISPLAY of TIES and SCARVES.—Knots with Paris Fastener are imported for the First time. Bows with pointed and hanged ends, Re. 1 each.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. [illegible] London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. [illegible] Lectures by the Author in the Tent, Bori Bunder, [illegible] Theatre, every Evening, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

MESSRS. [illegible]LLIAN MOTI & Co., Picket [illegible] having a CLEARANCE SALE from [illegible] An Excellent Opportunity for Cash Purchasers.

M[illegible] HULWAH, 10 As. per tin; BUSSORAH DATES, 10 As. per Cartoon.—JAMES [illegible] the only Confectioner of that Name in Bombay, 22, [illegible] East Side, Opposite Royal Insurance Co.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of DR. BURROUGH'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., at No. 9, Marine Lines, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

STANDARD TEA KETTLES.—Just received. A Consignment for these Fashionable Tea [illegible] Tea Pot.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Esplanade Road.

WANTED, for a Lady and Gentleman coming out in the end of January for two Months, a Furnished BUNGALOW on Cumballa or Malabar Hill. [illegible] care of this Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED. Good Handwriting [illegible] with a knowledge of the [illegible] Joint Stock Companies preferred. Apply "L.M.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH-BUILT CLARENCE, by "Henry Whitlock," London, painted dark blue, and picked out vermilion, lined with Morocco leather, and Laces to match, in very good order. Price, Rs. 1,200. Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put up several times in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The Food is good. Mr. PESTONJEE and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The Servants are Civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

THE resumption of business since the termination of the late native New Year holidays may almost be called nominal, the lack of animation in our markets generally which, with the opening of a new season, should show signs of amelioration, having, meantime, continued. No transactions whatever for shippers' account have been reported during the past week in our principal export staple, the market for which has been dull and declining under the influence of depressing advices from New York and Liverpool; while no improvement worth mentioning has taken place in the position of Wheat; and Seeds have continued to be taken to only a moderate extent by exporters. In Exchange little has again been done either way; but rates have resumed the unsteadiness so inimical to business, and, after advancing 1-16d. from our last quotations, declined 1-8d., closing partially 1-32d. lower than they were a week ago. Money is very plentiful. Government Paper is 5-16 per cent. higher. Freights close very quiet and weak for November business, but no lower for forward shipment. Ready Import business has been upon a very small scale for the time of year, and very few Indents are going forward.

MONEY.—The week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday was, like its predecessor, partly taken up by native holidays, business generally remaining about as dull as it well could be; and there was again a considerable addition to the Bank's Cash Balance, say of over 29¼ lakhs, at some 416 lakhs. This result was brought about by the large increase of over 35 lakhs in Private Deposits; but on the other hand, it is noteworthy, as indicative of an improvement in demand for accommodations in one direction, concurrent with the advent of the new Cotton crop in its most forward growths, that Bills Discounted increased by 12 lakhs, reducing the net falling-off in trade requirements (in connection with which there had been some decrease in Loans) to 24¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 10¼ lakhs in the week preceding. Money, meantime, has been very plentiful, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling on last mail-day at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount having been placed at the latter rate for near delivery; but for Bank remittance there was no enquiry; and rates from Calcutta also coming firmer, this market followed suit. On Monday the market opened with an appearance of firmness at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but none of the latter appearing and a little enquiry for Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 1 11-32d. for December transfer, and further on, at which business was done, being reported, Calcutta, meantime being wired as not very firm, this market receded slightly and closed quiet. The tone of the market was quiet at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and for the former we heard of no enquiry at the above quotations; but erelong 1s. 1 5-16d. for ready and near Telegraphic was reported, and a moderate amount placed thereat. A moderate amount of three months' sight Mercantile Bills were also reported to have been placed at 1s. 1 3-8d. On the following day, the market opened with a quiet feeling at the previous evening's closing rates of 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits for November delivery, and with 1s. 1 5-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-16d. Credits, quoted for next year, these rates having been maintained throughout the day with only a moderate business reported. Yesterday the market was quiet again at opening, at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given, the rate then receding to 1s. 1 7-32d. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 11-32d.; but no Bills coming out it declined to 1s. 1 5-16d. with a similar result. A little Gold was reported to have been placed on the basis of 1s. 1¼d. Demand, and more was offering; but the market, all round, was flat, throughout the day. To-day again the feeling was quiet at opening at 1s. 1 7-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates a moderate amount of business was reported; but the Calcutta market coming rather higher, with a fair supply of Bills offering there, rates here hardened 1-32d. to 1s. 1¼d. for ready Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1-32d. higher being quoted for forward delivery, the market closing very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 1¼d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 1¼d.
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 1 9-32d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 1 11-32d.
Credits	3	„	1s. 1 11-32d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 1 13-32d.
Documents	3	„	1s. 1 3-8d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 1 7-16d.
Francs	3	„	140¼.
Do.	6	„	141.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last Saturday morning at 1s. 2 7-8d. for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 102 11-16 for Account; but an advance of 1-8 per cent. was established on these quotations in a steady market, 103 and 102 13-16, respectively, having been the closing quotations. On Monday 3½ per Cents were first quoted at 103 1-16 for cash, and 102 7-8 for the next settlement, at the end of this month, an advance of 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. on these rates in a steady market, leaving off at 103 3-16 for Money, and 102 15-16 for Account. The market was steady all day. on Tuesday at the opening rates of 103 3-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 for Account, leaving off on the same level in both positions. On the following morning, Tuesday's closing rates for 3½ per Cents were again quoted, but a steady feeling prevailed in the market, and an advance of ⅛ per cent. was established during the day, closing quotations having been 103 5-16 for cash, and 103 1/8 for the next settlement. Yesterday the market opened rather lower than Wednesday evening's quotations at 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 1-16 for Account, and remained at this level during the day, leaving off the same in both positions. This morning at opening the enhanced rates of 103 5-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and 103 1-8 for Account were named, and these were maintained throughout the day in a steady market, a further advance of 1-16 per cent. being quoted at the close, at 103 3-8 for cash, and 103 3-16 for the next settlement.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 2 per cent. higher at 125. Port Trust Bonds are 1½ per cent. higher at Rs. 107.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal more doing in this market during the past week, and in the case of Cotton Mill Scrip the movement in prices which has resulted has been much more in sellers' than in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note an advance of Rs. 45 in Jaffer Ali Mill shares; of Rs. 40 each in Framji Petit; Khatao Mucunji; and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 35 each in Manockji Petit, and Queen; of Rs. 20 in James Greaves; of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, and Empress; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Colaba Land and Mill, David, Hindustan, Imperial, and Khandeish. On the other hand, Jewraz Baloo have declined Rs. 60; Madras United, Rs. 50; Presidency, Rs. 40; Bombay National, Rs. 25; Sholapore, Rs. 15; and Jamshed Manufacturing, Rs. 5. In Press shares, Scinde and Punjab are Rs. 85 lower; Broach City, and Volkarts are Rs. 10 lower, English have declined Rs. 5, while East Indian have advanced Rs. 5; and New Berar and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½ each. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Alcock, Ashdown have declined Rs. 15; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 12 lower; Treacher and Co. and Bombay Ice have declined Rs. 2½ each. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 10 during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The effects of the late unseasonable weather are still being felt and keep buyers of staple *Grey Goods* away from the Bazaar. Generally speaking rates are barely maintained, and dealers are very willing sellers, but buyers are operating very sparingly. Stocks remain as before. Only a small business has been reported in *Bleached Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* this week, at somewhat easier rates. *Locally made* Goods are in active demand, especially for narrow widths, rates being the same as before. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week from the Bazaar, have been about 3,500 packages; and of *Local*, some 4,300 bales.

YARNS.—At small business has transpired in *Imported Twist* on the basis of previous rates, the tone of the market having been quiet. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Tuesday were 14,500 bales, with Exchange in Bombay at Rs. 190½-91. In view of this report China buyers here are active operators, their choice running principally on No. 10s and 12s, in which counts a further advance of 1-16 anna per lb. has been established. The earliest deliveries of 10s and 12s of average spinnings are for March-April next. The week's Sales are estimated at about 5,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4 7-16	to	4½	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	„	4¾	„	4 9-16	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	„	4 5-8	„	5	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	„	4¾	„	5 1-8	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	„	5 7-16	„	5½	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	„	5 11-16	„	5 7-8	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	„	6¼	„	6 3-8	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	„	6 7-8	„	7 1-8	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„	„	8¼	„	8½	„

METALS.—There has been no further change in prices of *Copper* or *Yellow Metal* during the past week; but both markets have been steady, with a moderate business passing. *Iron* is also unchanged in value, and in moderate request at previous rates.

COAL.—Large sales of Mill Country Coal have been reported this week. 5,000 tons of *Duffryn Welsh Hartley*, from November to February shipment have been sold at Rs. 15¾ per ton; and *Davison's West Hartley* has been sold from October to January shipment, 1,000 tons each month, at Rs. 16¾; and 2,000 tons, for November-December shipment, at Rs. 16½ per ton. Bunder *Powell's Duffryn* and *Davison's West Hartely* are reported to have been sold at Rs. 18½ and 18 per ton, respectively. The forward market is very firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15¾ per ton.
West do.	„ 17 „
Australian	nil.
Powell's Duffryn	„ 17¾ „
Cardiff	„ 17½ „
Japan	nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained steady in tone, with a slight advance in prices, during the first few days of the present week; but thereafter, in sympathy with advices from New York and Liverpool. the feeling became quiet, and subsequently dull, while rates receded Rs. 3 to [illegible] per candy. No business whatever, either ready or forward, has been reported for exporters' account; but the Mills have taken some 6,500 bales, chiefly ready old stuff, say, Oomra and Dhollera-Bhownugger descriptions, Compta Bengal, Broach, and Tinnevelly; and they have contracted for a little Oomra description, of the new crop, for delivery in January. This evening the market closed dull, with prices Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 lower than they were a week ago.

The official telegrams received on Monday morning from the Cotton-growing districts reported heavy and continuous rain in the Cawnpore district of the Bengal circle over 3½ inches having been registered since the 1st instant by which the plants have been seriously injured. In other districts of this circle, however, there had been only slight rain, and crop prospects were much improved, picking having commenced at Beawar in fine bright weather. In the Oomra circle there had also been further light rain in two or three districts, but generally the condition of the crop had improved and in the Dhulia district picking was general, the weather having been bright with no sign of rain. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather.

No further rain fell in the Bengal circle after the despatch of Monday's telegrams, and yesterday's messages reported Cotton crop prospects much improved at Agra and Beawar, and continued improvement at Cawnpore. In the Oomra circle, also, there had been no more rain, and the plants were benefiting by the more favourable weather, picking having become general in the Khangaum and Julgaum districts. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the weather remained seasonable and the crop continued to flourish, scarcely any damage being expected in the Wadwan district of the latter, where the plants were in flower.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine January	Rs.	149—2 9-16d.
Do. F. G.	„	133—2 5-16d.
Do. Good	„	126—2 3-16d.
Belatee, Fine	„	156—2 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	146—2½d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, January	„	145—2½d.
Oomra F. Good, January and Feb.	„	151—2 9-16d.
Dhollera, Fine, April	„	164—2 13-16d.
Do. F. G.	„	154—2 21-32d.
Do. Good	„	148—2 9-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May	„	160—2¾d.
Westerns „ June	„	155—2 21-32d.
Broach Fine „ March	„	177—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	„	172—2 15-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	3,147	12,705	4,319
From 1st January to 8th Nov	1,519,220	1,573,516	1,635,318
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,242	7,641	9,546
From 1st January to 8th Nov	782,279	792,492	898,165
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,198	1,434	890
From 1st January	150,567	152,011	149,896

WHEAT has been quiet in tone on most days during the past week, and business for export has been upon the usual small scale. The price of *Delhi* advanced slightly yesterday, but otherwise there has been no movement in rates, quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „		3	11	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	11	6	„
Red Delhi	„	3	4	0	„
Hard Yellow	„	3	12	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	7	0	„
Hard Red	„	3	6	0	„

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for shipment, and the tone of the market has been steady on most days of the week. A slight decline in the value of *Linseed* was afterwards recovered, but other descriptions have remained on the previous level, closing rates this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-0-0 to „ 6-1-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 5-13-0 to „ 5-14-0 „
Do. Red do.	„ 5-8-0 to „ 5-12-0 „
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0 per. cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 40-0-0 „

The Comparative Imports of wheat and seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892 cwts
Wheat for the week	48,161	47,271	92,697
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	3,190,893	6,150,867	9,545,936
Linseed for the week	13,555	38,419	18,515
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	5,183,945	4,083,344	3,639,187
Rapeseed for the week	3,071	10,426	37,130
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	3,329,099	4,203,829	1,644,098
Gingellyseed for the week	23,125	52,603	23,609
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	870,661	1,127,740	1,002,212

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	2,712	74,870	58,870
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	1,554,254	4,629,394	8,896,679
Linseed for the week	36,036	68,585	30,070
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	5,179,882	3,891,809	3,520,877
Rapeseed for the week	43,194	67,255	93,806
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	3,153,300	3,962,765	1,543,233
Gingellyseed for the week	15,529	39,287	24,236
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th November	918,401	1,210,855	1,005,812

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	4	27 p.m.	20	47
Teheran	9	2	6 p.m.	..	21
Suez	9	3	0 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 9th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	...	1
„ Karachi	..	12	..	1
„ Madras	...	18	..	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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7 The Fight With the Mahsud Waziris—Arrival of the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings.
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9 The Late Mr. M. C. Apte.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP—October 27, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant J Bishop, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

CARGILL—October 25, at Aurangabad, Gya, the wife of J D Cargill, I C S, of a son.

MANDUIT—October 30, at Ellichpur, Berars, the wife of Captain F de R Manduit, I S C (Berar's Commission), of a son.

NORMAN—October 21, at Fort Sandeman, the wife of Capt W W Norman, of a daughter.

SMYTH—November 7, at St Thome, Madras, the wife of Lieut Carew Smyth, R E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SUNDBERG—PRIMROSE—October 26, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Harold Knute Sundberg, to Bessie Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Daniel O'Connell Primrose, of "Hill Grove," County Kerry, Ireland.

WILLIAMSON—EADES—November 5, at the Baptist Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Hook, William Ackroyd Williamson, (R N R), of Prospect House, Guisbro', Yorkshire, to Mary Eades, youngest daughter of the late Captain J Fairweather, Gateshead-on-Tyne, England.

DEATHS.

BOOTH—November 2, at Kankinara, Agnes, wife of Thos T Booth, Mill Manager, Imperial Paper Mills, aged 42 years.

FREMANTLE—November 2, at Naini Tal, William Archibald Culling Fremantle, C M S, eldest and beloved son of the Hon'ble and Revd W H Fremantle, Canon of Canterbury, aged 29 years.

SHORT—November 4, at Dindigul, Gladys Edith, only daughter of John and Edith Short, aged 11 months.

WALLACE—November 2, at Rungajaun, Golaghat, Assam, Adolphus Wallace, Managing Proprietor, of Rungajaun Tea Estate.

WELLS—November 6, at Madras, Samuel Wells, of Kedah Malayan Peninsula, son of Dr S Wells, of Hosur, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

IT is evident that Mr. Frederick C. Danvers, of the Indian (Home) Civil Service, believes in beginning at the beginning, for he has deemed it necessary in the introduction of his new work, "The Portuguese in India," to trace the history of Eastern navigation, right along from the twenty-fourth century before the Christian era, in order to lead up to the circumstances under which the Cape route was discovered by Prince Henry of Portugal. The work is dedicated to the memory of that famous navigator, as a humble contribution towards the commemoration of the quincentenary of his birth. It is but fitting that this tribute should emanate from one of another nationality, for the discovery of the Cape route, as Mr. Danvers points out, "not only raised Portugal to a pinnacle of fame, and placed her foremost amongst the kingdom, of the earth in power and wealth, but immensely stimulated the spirit of enterprise among all the contemporary nations of the civilized world." Mr. Danvers' history of the rise and decline of the Portuguese Empire in the East fills two portly volumes, aggregating to nearly twelve hundred pages, and printed in the finished style invariably observable in Messrs. Allan and Co.'s publications. Mr. Danvers does not lay claim to any particular originality. His chief endeavour has been to condense into a single work the data previously existing in various Portuguese and Spanish publications, amplified from published and some unpublished records of the Portuguese Government relating to India, from English publications and records of the East India Company; and in a few instances from Dutch publications and records. Neither is any claim advanced that the history has been exhaustively dealt with—a library rather than two volumes would be needed to give a full account of the events that go to make up this stirring story of discovery, trade, conquest, and defeat. There is an extensive Portuguese literature on the subject, written for the most part before the days when "Ichabod" had to be inscribed upon the record of the colonial enterprise of the people of the Ibernian peninsula. The first Viceroy, Dom Francisco de Almeida, was a trader rather than an Imperialist, and had not learned the lesson that in those early days it was necessary for the two to go hand in hand. Merely contemplating the establishment of factories, he opposed the erection of many ports, and any endeavours to establish direct government in the East. He forcibly argued that the small population of Portugal rendered it impossible for the nation to furnish men in sufficient quantities to hold numerous fortified positions. Dom Francisco de Almeida held that the factories could be best protected by establishing the decided naval supremacy of the Power he represented. "Let it be known," said he in writing to his sovereign, "for certain, that as long as you may be powerful at sea, you will hold India as yours; but if you do not possess this power, little will avail you a fortress on shore; and as to expelling the Moors from the country, I have found the right way to do it, but it is a long story, and it will be done when the Lord pleases, and will thus be served." These views were not shared by Dom Francisco's successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, who, closely imitating, in this as in other matters, Alexander the Great, entertained ambitious schemes of Eastern conquest. Owing, however, to the comparative smallness of his resources, he could at no time bring more than a few hundreds of men together to maintain his position at any given point.

Writing to the King in April, 1512, Albuquerque sought to excite the cupidity of that monarch by stating "If it be the wish of our Lord to dispose the commerce of India in such a manner that the goods and wealth contained in her should be forwarded to you year by year in your squadrons, I do not believe that in all Christendom there will be so rich a King as your Highness. Therefore, do I urge you Senhor, to strenuously support this affair of India with men and arms, and strengthen your hold in her, and securely establish your dealings and your factories; and that you wrest the wealth of India and business from the hands of the Moors." At that time the population of Portugal did not probably exceed a million souls, and yet Albuquerque aspired to subdue the combined millions of India and Arabia. The Lisbon statesmen caught the spirit of conquest, and favoured the feat Albuquerque proposed to them. They came very near to the accomplishment of their object, but, owing to smallness of numbers, their position in the East never had in it the elements of permanent empire, their forces were never adequate to inspire full confidence in themselves, and terror in their opponents. One of their chief difficulties was found in the cordial relation existing between the natives of India and the Arabs, who for several hundred years had carried on a peaceful commerce. Rather than be forced to relinquish a profitable trade, the Arabs fought to the death, and were strongly supported by the Turkish and Egyptian rulers, both of whom were naturally desirous of retaining the heavy duties they levied on the Indian merchandise passing through their territories. The native princes also profited by the Arabian trade, and readily yielded to the suggestion of the Arabs, that the new comers should be excluded from their territories. The Zamin of Calicut, the King of Cambay, and the Adil Khan of Goa all offered a strenuous opposition to the new power from the West. It must be admitted that the hostility of Arabs and of natives was greatly increased by the inhuman barbarities to which the European invaders often resorted—defenceless towns were destroyed, indiscriminate murders committed, and wholesale piracy committed on the high seas Such a method of warfare cannot be commended in this more enlightened age, but there can be no doubt that the European powers benefitted considerably by the check thus put on the fiscal resources of the decaying Ottoman Empire. One great impediment to the establishment of the Portuguese power in India was the obligation placed upon the Court of Lisbon by Pope Alexander VI. to propagate the Catholic religion in all new territory opened up. In obedience with this mandate, priests of different orders accompanied the Indian expeditions, and large funds were appropriated for their services and maintenance. Those were the days of the Inquisition, and unfortunately the priests only too often went amongst the people, not with peace, but with the sword and with fire, thereby greatly enhancing the unpopularity of the new force in the life of Hindustan. In course of time the priests, monks, and other members of the various religious orders multiplied out of all proportion to the requirements of Portuguese and Native Catholics, and added to the difficulties of government by abusing their power and absorbing a large proportion of the revenues of the State for their maintainance. Money that was needed for the support of factories and defensive works was diverted again and again into ecclesiastical channels; thereby leaving successive Governors without the means for establishing themselves in new conquests. The final blow to the hopes of which Albuquerque was the author, was struck when Portugal came under the domination of Spain, and Philip II. spent the revenues derived from India in abortive attempts to overthrow the Dutch.

Mr. Danvers has taken considerable pains to probe still further the causes leading to what Portuguese writers describe as the "Ruin of India." He places prominently in the category the practice adopted by successive Viceroys of putting heavy duties upon all goods arriving at or leaving their several ports. By this method trade was effectually driven to other places. Ormuz, Calicut, Cochin, Quilon, and Malacca were thus one after another deprived of their commercial importance, and effectually ruined. Unfortunately, this short-sighted policy has been allowed to survive to the present day, and the lesson of the centuries has not yet been fully learned by the authorities of Goa, whose exactions are far too heavy to permit their ports to prosper. When no longer able to draw large stipends from the public revenues some of the religious orders acted in positive opposition to the Government under which they had fattened, and things grew so serious, that the Marquis of Pombal sent out an edict for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country. In a small work respecting the causes of the waning power of his nation, Diego do Contu declared that the Governors of India had ceased to trouble themselves with governing, that soldiers, being subject to no discipline, became insolent, and devoted themselves to amusement, and that the officials generally endeavoured to enrich themselves by extortion and injustice. In the services promotion was secured by the flattery of those in power, rather than by merit. During the sixty years that Spain dominated over the whole Iberian peninsula, the Portuguese Indian possessions were made to contribute to the cost of Spanish expeditions in the West, expeditions which resulted in the European enemies of Spain entering into sharp competition with her for the Eastern trade. Consequently, when Portugal regained her freedom, the conditions of her Eastern enterprise were changed, and her trade was practically ruined beyond all hope of full recovery. In the discharge of such power as remained to her, Portugal failed to profit by these dearly-bought lessons. In 1729 the Viceroy admitted in a despatch that the want of commerce in Goa arose mainly from horror of the Inquisition on the part of the natives and Arabs, who preferred rather to suffer death than to eat or drink in the presence of Christians. The Viceroy pertinently added: "I do not know under what law the Inquisition pretends to have the right to try men who were never Catholics, but what I see is that, on account of the excessive number of prisoners of this description, all the northern province is depopulated, the admirable factory of Tanna is lost, and a corresponding one is being commenced at Bombay, from whence the English take silks, woollen goods, and other merchandise." Such are the causes which, in the view of Portuguese writers themselves led to the decay of the ascendancy of their nation. The lessons which the study of such a history is calculated to convey, are manifold but they teach nothing more vividly than the inherent weakness of endeavours to force a religion on a people by the edge of the sword. One of the most potent factors in the building up of the British Empire in India has undoubtedly been the care with which, through evil and through good report, we have consistently maintained the absolute religious freedom of every inhabitant of these realms.

BAI DINBAI NUSSERWANJEE PETIT, whose magnanimous offer of seven and a-half lakhs of rupees to provide a Public Hall and Free Library for Bombay was recently declined by the Corporation, has amended her offer in the hope that it may be more acceptable to the City Fathers. Bai Dinbai, in a remarkably complacent letter, tells the Corporation that she has no objection to the site of the proposed building being changed from Hornby Road to Cruickshank Road if a suitable site can be obtained from Government, nor in fact will she object to any suitable site the Corporation may decide upon. As regards the terms on which the land is to be required Bai Dinbai contends that is for the Corporation to settle the terms with Government, that for her part she will be very glad if Government, at the request of the Corporation, grant the land required for the building upon the same terms as those upon which the site of the Municipal Hall was granted. There is nothing presumptuous in this suggestion, for Bai Dinbai's Hall and Library is equally for the service of the general public as the Municipal Building. Upon the question of maintenance, however, we learn that Bai Dinbai stands firm, and will not consent to allow any portion of her contribution to be set aside as an endowment fund. She is willing, however, that the clauses regarding maintenance may be so altered as to show that the sum to be annually expended by the Corporation in maintenance shall not be less than twelve thousand rupees. A very moderate sum, surely, much less than the Corporation would have voted had they of their own initiative and at their own expense, undertaken the provision of the institutions offered. Bai Dinbai explains that she was induced to make her offer in consequence of her belief that a hall wherein to hold public meetings or art exhibitions and the like, and that if a free reference library were added thereto it would supply a real public want for years to come. There were ample grounds for this belief, and it will ever redound to Bai Dinbai's credit that she made the offer she did. The librarian to the Corporation of London the other day in a paper on the subject of Free Reference Libraries deemed it quite unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages of a good reference library. The very sight of the books in a well-ordered collection like that in the magnificent reading-room of the British Museum, he considered, suggestive and inspiring. The foundation of such a library cannot be laid too soon, he urged, as its usefulness would increase proportionately to its extent; and, when once a nucleus is formed, valuable gifts are speedily forthcoming. All the library authorities of the metropolis, he observed, would gladly see their districts furnished with large and well-appointed reference libraries. The proper aim of libraries established should be, as it usually is, chiefly and primarily, the intellectual advancement of our fellow-citizens of all classes. The question remaining to be considered in London is how far this aim is practically attainable. In Bombay Bai Dinbai shows the way in a sternly practical manner such as London would be glad of. When she approached the Corporation the other day, she said she was advised that seven lakhs would be enough, but she generously added another half lakh. Bai Dinbai closes her letter to the Corporation by telling them it is for them as representing the public of Bombay to decide whether such a hall and library are really needed, and if so, to testify thereto by accepting her offer and undertaking its attendant obligations. There can be no two opinions as to the desirability of providing these institutions, and it is hoped, we venture to say, by a majority of the intelligent public of Bombay, that the Corporation will now readily undertake the attendant obligations of the maintenance of the buildings and the development of the library. As regards the latter obligation, we doubt not private benevolence will lend a helping hand on many future occasions.

THE report on the working of the Government experimental farm at Poona shows that the supply of dairy produce is exceeded by the demand. and the superintendent takes this as a healthy sign. Inferior butter is rejected, and the superior article bought at almost any price. Herein lies a source of profit to the cow-keeper if he will but recognise it, and Mr. Mollison is at pains to tell them how they can increase their produce and their receipts. A great deal of success in dairying in India he is certain hinges upon the possibility of providing milk cattle with a fairly liberal supply of green fodder during the whole year. A liberal ration of green fodder increases the milk yield, but it lowers the quality. It has that effect at any rate in respect of the per centage of butter fat. If a fair allowance of green fodder is regularly given, cows and buffaloes, especially the former, come sooner in season, for the bull after calving, and, therefore, breed more regularly than would otherwise be the case. Mr. Mollison further tells us that Gir cows in the Deccan are disappointing as regular breeders and as regular milk producers. Under the most skilful management, they do not yield the same quantity of milk as they do in the Gir hills of Kathiawar. They improve, however, when acclimatized, but it has yet to be ascertained whether pure bred Girs bred in the Deccan are an improvement on imported dams. Aden cows are regular breeders and deep milkers, while half-bred Adens are regular breeders and fair milkers. The Sind breed of cattle compares favourably with that of other breeds. The best Sind cow gave in 330 days 4,864 lbs. of milk, worth, at the rate charged at the farm, Rs. 374, and at the end of the year was still giving 9 lbs. or 4½ seers per day Sind cattle are not accustomed to wet weather, and in the Deccan must not be exposed to heavy rain. As to buffaloes Mr. Mollison says that the Jafferabadi buffaloes, owing to their large size and the necessarily larger ration they require, are not so profitable as well-selected Surat buffaloes, because on the average the latter yield quite as much milk as the former. The two best buffaloes were of Surat breed:—No. 1 yielding during the period of lactation (371 days) 6,959 lbs. milk, worth Rs. 497. No. 2 yielded during the period of lactation 415 (days) 6,875 lbs. milk, worth Rs. 491. The worst buffalo (a cross-bred Deccani) yielded during the period of lactation (227 days) 1,971 lbs. milk, worth Rs. 141.

BURMA has still to wait for its own university, for Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, though always anxious to push on thing for Burma will have none of it. In the good course of last year it seems some one in the Educational Department was enterprising enough to propose the establishment of an Engineering and a Medical School—an extraordinary combination it must be admitted. So far as the medical side is concerned the idea has been abandoned but the school of engineering will soon be started. The reduction in the number of centres for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, which happened about the same time as the requirement of an Entrance pass as the initial qualification for admission into the public service, led as we remarked sometime ago, to a recommendation by the Educational Syndicate for the establishment of a separate University for Burma. After much consideration the officiating Chief Commissioner decided that the time has not yet come for such an institution, and the Calcutta University soon afterwards restored the old centres and opened a new one in Mandalay. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, it seems, concurs in the view taken by Mr. Fryer, and tells the people under his control that there must be a considerable development of higher education in Burma before a University of Rangoon can be founded. The Director of Public Instruction brings to notice that, since the opening of the Rangoon College, no students have been prepared for Honours in the B.A. Examination. The present professorial staff will, the Chief Commissioner hopes, soon remove this reproach. No provision, it seems, exists at the Rangoon College or elsewhere in Burma for the proper teaching of mental and moral philosophy, a fair knowledge of which is required for the Teachers' Test examinations under the existing rules, and that all the local graduates studied the B or Science Course. "Without desiring in any way to disparage a scientific course of education, which is, indeed, well suited to correct the natural defects of the Oriental mind," the Chief Commissioner thinks that it is expedient to provide a wider scope in the choice of subjects by Universitty students in Burma, and would urge on the Syndicate the advisability of appointing the Rangoon College a professor capable of teaching up to the B.A. standar[illegible] This, it is expected, will soon be done, [illegible] Burma will report greater progress next ye[illegible]

DURING the coming busy passenger seaso[illegible] we are given to understand there will be great facilities for going home by the Marseilles route and avoiding the longer railway journey from Brindisi and Trieste. The P. and O. Company have arranged that their new steamer the Caledonia shall proceed to Marseilles in the months of January, March, and May. This vessel has accommodation for nearly five hundred passengers, and is said to have been specially intended to meet the requirements of the Indian traffic. She has just made the voyage to Aden in three days and twenty-two hours, and being the fastest steamer navigating the Eastern Seas, will afford excellent opportunities for people, homeward bound, especially those on short leave.

TELEGRAMS received from China report the sale of Bombay yarns in Hongkong during the last fortnight at 9,200 bales, with exchange ruling at Rs. 191 per 100 dollars; and at Shanghai at 4,300 bales, exchange being quoted at Rs. 259½ per 100 taels.

THE Magazine of Indian Photographs which an enterprising firm at Allahabad is publishing, must be accounted a landmark of the progress of artistic photographic printing in this country. The prospectus, previously issued, did not lead us to anticipate such an exquisite production as the first number proved to be. No Anglo-Indian wishing for a souvenir of his sojourn in India should fail to subscribe to the work, and no native having for his country the love he would have us believe he nurses can possibly let the opportunity slip of acquiring counterfeit presentments of whatsoever places and buildings are most sacred to him.

OPINION seems to be divided as to the possibilit[illegible] of further hostilities by the Mahsud Waziris. [illegible] the one hand, writes the *Pioneer*, it is said [illegible] the Maliks who came in to Mr. Bruce, Politica[illegible] Officer, protest that the band which attacked General Turner's camp had not the sympathy of the tribe with them, and that their losses are so heavy that a renewal of the attack is most unlikely. On the other hand, the Waziri tribal levies have bolted almost to a man, which is rather significant; and rumours are current of a further tribal gathering. It must, however, be said that these rumou[illegible] are not at present corroborated by any trustwor[illegible]hy evidence. This being the position, all th[illegible]at is considered necessary now to do, is to send [illegible] up the Border Regiment from the reserve brigade at Dera Ismail Khan to Wano, where it will become part of the delimitation escort under Brigadier-General Turner's orders. The reserve brigade itself will have the gap in its ranks filled by the 10th Punjab Infantry from Multan, and 400 of the 14th Sikhs from Ferozpore. The 38th Dogras will stand fast at Jandula in case the Waziris attempt any diversion in that direction. These movements are precautionary merely, and not made because of any ide[illegible] that General Turner's force is not equal to dealin[illegible] with any local gathering in Wano. It must [illegible] remembered, too, that when the actual delimitatio[illegible] of the Waziri border begins, the personal escort [illegible] Mr. Bruce, our Commissioner, will be 400 strong, and these will have to move northwards further and further away from Wano. Communication will have to be maintained with them, while Wano itself is occupied in their rear. In case, therefore, the malcontent Mahsuds might show their teeth again later on during the demarcation proceedings, it would be just as well to have additional 600 or 700 troops at hand ready to move in any direction that may be necessary. We have yet to see whether one severe rebuff is sufficient to cow the malcontent[illegible] The wisdom of having a reserve brigade at De[illegible] Ismail has been fully justified already, as th[illegible] Waziris see that troops can be pushed forward w[illegible] the greatest ease. The hands of the frie[illegible] Malikz will be strengthened by the movements in progress.

THE 17th Alpine Company of the Italian army ha[illegible] lately been blocked up by snow in the locality o[illegible] Bandia, a hill which forms part of the famous Nodo del Mulo, a strategic point of the first importance in the Italian Alps. The soldiers were hard put to it, and had to live for three days on the remains of the "gallatti" which they had with them. The snow was more than three feet deep. Help was sent from Cuneo, and all the mules of the regiment were collected and made to walk in a compact mass up to Bandia to stamp out a path, by which the soldie[illegible] finally descended to the plains.

BISHOP POTTER, in an address to the late [illegible]
pal Convention in the United States, [illegible]
attention of the clergy to the sharp di[illegible]
tween "moral and mechanical law[illegible]
"A visionary economical project w[illegible]
practicable because it is labelled [illegible]
amount of morality can confer [illegible]
for which there is no market. [illegible]
been said, ought to determine [illegible]
prices, wages. It seems to have be[illegible]
prices are but the convenient reg[illegible]
varying desires of men, and that [illegible]
wages by an ethical standard, i[illegible]
market, really involves the a[illegible]
desires can be, and ought to [illegible]
direction and constant in exte[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE CZAR.

SOLEMN OBSEQUIES.

THE BODY *EN ROUTE* TO THE CAPITAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.

The remains of the late Emperor Alexander were, on Tuesday evening, conveyed by torchlight from the Imperial palace to the Church at Livadia.

In the weird but solemn procession were the Emperor Nicholas, the Grand-Dukes Vladimer, Sergius and Paul, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several other members of the Imperial family, the high civil, military, and naval officers, and the dignitaries of the Greek Orthodox Church, who had arrived from various places to take part in the grand obsequies.

The body lay in state at the Church, and was visited by a large number of the local inhabitants, and people from Yalta and the surrounding districts.

A most imposing procession was again formed, yesterday, from the Church to the pier when the body was taken and placed on board a man-of-war to be conveyed to Sevastopol.

After lying in state at Sevastopol, the body of the deceased Emperor will be transported to Moscow, where it will also lie in state for a day or two. From Moscow the body will be escorted to St. Petersburg. On arrival at the Capital it will probably be conveyed to the Old Fort on the Neva, and will lie in state before burial at the Cathedral of S.S. Peter and Paul, where the remains of Peter the Great and the successive sovereigns of Russia, except Peter II. are buried.

Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor were said in the Orthodox churches and chapels in the Crimea during the three days, funeral ceremonies in that peninsula.

The State will provide dinners for the poor of each of the stopping places of the body *en route* to St. Petersburg.

Immense precautions have been adopted by the authorities throughout the route.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION DOUBTFUL.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The *Standard*, in its issue this morning says that there is little prospect for a concerted action of the Great Powers in response to China's appeal for their help in terminating the war.

Russia and France are willing, but Germany considers the intervention of the Powers to be useless.

THE ELECTIONS IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

The full returns of the elections which have now come to hand show that the Republican majority in the House of Representatives will be fully one hundred.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The s.s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of he 2nd instant, left here at 9 p.m., this evening.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE WAZIRI ATTACKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Another account sent to the *Pioneer* of the Waziri attacks on General Turner's camp at Wano, states that the enemy lost 500 in killed and wounded, but they looted 34 horses and a box of rupees from the Commissariat, and 18 horses, besides occasioning very severe losses to our troops.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

A telegram, received this morning from the Waziristan Commission, states that the wounded are progressing favourably. Lieutenant Coldstream, R. E., will replace Lieutenant Macaulay, who was killed on Saturday.

Some further details have come to hand of the attack on the escort camp. The troops were under arms all through the night of the 1st instant, as an attack was expected, and again through the night of the 2nd instant. Shortly after 5 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd the attack commenced. All were ready and the left wing of the line was at once strengthened, but it was at first believed that the attack in that quarter was merely a feint. The main body of the enemy penetrated into the camp from the left, and were at once engaged with the Gurkhas, at whose hands they suffered severely. Some got amongst the mules and did serious damage. Our losses in mules, being nearly 100 with the number of drivers. One of the enemy even got to the rear of the head-quarters camp, and was there shot dead. The enemy's attack on the centre failed, though they got to within 25 yards of the breastwork. The star shell, fired by the artillery, showed their position in the nalas below, and enabled our men to concentrate a deadly fire upon them which effectually checked their advance. Lieutenant Hornby was attacked by four of the enemy when conveying orders and badly wounded in five places, but is doing fairly well. After about half-an-hour's determined hand-to-hand fighting the enemy fled, carrying off some horses, being followed by our cavalry and infantry and artillery. As soon as day broke the whole of the troops were splendidly steady, and the behaviour of the Gurkhas exceptionally gallant. The roll of the killed and wounded amongst the latter shows how determined the left attack was, and how they repulsed it.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Raymond, officiating Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Squadron Officer.

1st Bombay Grenadiers.—Lieutenant Ross, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Captain Hoghton, appointed Wing Commander *sub pro tem.*

9th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Wooldridge, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Ross, transferred to the 1st Grenadiers, and to be Adjutant.

29th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Tanner, Quarter-master to be Adjutant with effect from 25th August, vice Captain Hatch vacated on promotion.

30th Bombay Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant Palin, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Peck, transferred to the 27th Bombay Infantry, Military Works Department.

Intimation has been received from the Army Head-Quarters, India, that Lieutenant Leslie, R.E., has been transferred from Baluchistan to the Bombay Command. He is posted to the Aden Division on return from leave.

Lieutenant Fuller, R.E., is posted to the Aden Division.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 534 the following medical officers of the Indian Medical Service are posted on general duty as stated opposite their names :—Surgeon-Lieutenant Bennett to the Mhow district ; and Surgeon-Lieutenants Moore and Johnston, to the Poona district.

Under instructions from Horse Guards War Office, it is notified that Major Ryan, No. 14 Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to No. 4 Company Western Division, R. A.

Major Cottrell, No. 4 Company Western Division, has been transferred to No. 24 Company Eastern Division, R.A.

Captain Browne, No. 2 Company Southern Division, has been transferred to the 26th Field Battery.

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General Horse Guards Lieutenant Fowler Butler, Royal Fusiliers is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted ave of absence :—

Cheshire Regiment—Captain Birch, Inspector of my Signalling, Madras and Bombay, privilege to England, from the 27th July to 24th ber, 1894 ; Royal Artillery—2nd Lieute- officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bombay to Bombay, from 25th October to 22nd to study the native language ; South derers—Lieutenant Dunscombe, officiating fficer, 20th Bombay Infantry to Bombay months to study the native language ; mbay Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Walker eave for two days 14th and 15th October, n extension of privilege leave.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

H. E. the Governor, early this morning, drove to the city, and received an address from the Municipality, and afterwards drove over the river to inspect the buildings for the New Guzerat College. Returning to the city, his Excellency inspected the civil hospital, and opened a new fountain, erected by Mr. Runchordlal Chotalal ; and also laid the foundation-stone of an obstetric ward in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, driving back to the Commissioner's for a late breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid will give a garden party for native gentlemen this afternoon, to be followed by a large dinner and reception in the evening.

THE VICEROY AT SHIKARPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy, with Lady Elgin, arrived at Shikarpur, at 7-30 a.m., and was received by the Collector, Colonel Mayhew ; District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Dyaram Gidumal ; Deputy Commissioner, Mr. H. C. Mules ; District Superintendents of Police, Messrs. Kennedy and Penton ; and Mr. Alumal Tikamdas, Educational Inspector, Sind. His Excellency visited the Jail, the Lady Dufferin Hospital, and the Bazaar. His Excellency held a durbar of notables—Baluchi Zemindars of the District—and left for Karachi at 10-25.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 9.

Girdhar's re-examination was concluded yesterday. He twice confirmed the statement made in his cross-examination, that his gumasta, Maneklal, ceased doing any loaning or other business for Nanabhai Hemchand in 1948 and 1949, as he did in previous years, and that Maneklal's khatas in 1948 and 1949 were Bapat's. Disagreement in certain ledger accounts was said to have arisen owing to Jamakharachi items. Witness said that after insertions on debit side alone in raliyat's khata were made at Bapat's desire, and before the police seized witness' chopdas in June. The omission of Mr. Maconochie's initials on these after entries when corresponding credit entries in the same khata were seen and initialed by him in August last was accounted for on the ground that Girdhar was not composed in mind when he showed his accounts to Mr. Maconochie.

Witness said no pressure was used to obtain his confession, but the circumstances under which it was made were correctly mentioned in cross-examination. The prosecution put in several khatas of witness himself to explain the nature of his business. Mr. Khare declined to cross-examine Maneclal on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Bhaishanker mentioned that he now wished to call new witnesses not mentioned in the original charge sheets or in Mr. Mehta's opening addresses to corroborate a few of Girdhar's statements. Mr. Khare objected and the President stated that the point might be discussed when a written application to that effect is made. Jagjiwan a witness was then taken up.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Nov. 9

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

Mail steamer Valetta, from Australia, and Sachsen, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull.	Surats flat.
Good Dhollera	2 9-16
The Manchester market has been flat.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 9-16
Bar Silver	29 1-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £35,200,000, decrease, £1,000,000 ; public deposits, £5,400,000, decrease, £100,000 ; other deposits £37,000,000, decrease, £800,000 ; other securities, £18,500,000, decrease, £100,000 ; notes and gold, £26,400,000, decrease, £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 62 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BENEFIT CONCERT AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

Last evening an entertainment, partly musical and partly dramatic, was given at the Tivoli Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Ivo Lestrange, a gentleman well-known in Anglo-Indian circles as an actor. The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry played selections of music during the evening, and Mr. Dove ably discharged the duties of pianist.

The character of the performance was certainly such as to merit a far better house than that which assembled last night. In the absence of Mr. W. E. Wate, Mr. H. Harrington gave "The King's Minstrel" and "Hybreas the Cretan" ; Mr. F. J. Nathan was responsible for two songs, the difficult and highly amusing "I really am so sleepy" (which was given by request) and "The Flight of Ages" Mr. Lestrange, who was heartily received and loudly encored, rendered "The Longshoreman, and "I can't change it," and Miss Marie Fredelis was heard to advantage in the mandoline soles, "Santa Lucia" and "Il Travatore." Mr. Brooks was another performer, and gave "The King's Own" in creditable style.

The entertainment concluded with the amusing farce, "Incompatibility of Temper," in which we are introduced to a married couple, Mr. and Mrs, Worritt (Mr. Lestrange and Miss Sherman), in whom the lamp of love is almost extinguished. The truth of matter is, that Mr. Worritt expected a dowry with his bride, and has in this been disappointed. Quarrel succeeds quarrel, and things have come to a pretty pass when he calls her a female Lucifer, and she calls him Mount Vesuvius. But there is a peace-maker in the play, Miss Selina Sweetner (Miss N. Stewart), a music teacher. She counsels Mrs. Worritt to bear with her huband, but that lady will eat no humble pie. Miss Sweetner's advice to Mr. Worritt is also as fruitless—worse than fruitless, for it has awakened him to her attractions, and he begins an ardent flirtation with her, which she nobly resists. As a last resource, it is decided to take advantage of a law that has just been passed by which marriage can be dissolved on the ground of incompatibility of temper. For this purpose Miss Sweetner goes to fetch a lawyer, though she is still apparently in the hope of reconciling the parties. Meanwhile, kindlier feelings take possession of the pair, and they are repentant to each other, and when Miss Sweetner returns and announces the arrival of the deed of separation (one of the most telling passages in the play), they will have none of it, for they are now in loving reconciliation. The parts were well sustained throughout. Miss Sherman's acting was natural and vivacious, Miss Stewart played with easy grace, and Mr. Lestrange was thoroughly at home in his part.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A Seaton, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

For London.

Anson, Miss
Bethal, Mr E, son and daughter
Browne, Capt G R
Burroughs, Surg-Maj G E
Evans, Mr H F
Heaton, Mr J J
Henderson, Mr E R
Lancaster, Mr
Pritchard, A G
Wright, Mrs and child

For Brindisi.

Brand, Mr A M
Connell, Mr J
Fraser, Miss
Owen, Mr F A

For Plymouth—Burne, Col J

For Aden—Leslie, Lieut E A

For Malta—Kennedy, Capt and Mrs, and child

For Ismalia—Clarkson, Lieut B H John

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 17th November, 1894.

For London—Mr and Mrs A Neville ; Miss Paton ; Miss G Paton ; Frig-Surg-Lieut-Col A McM Patterson ; Mrs Patterson, 2 infts and 2 Misses Patterson ; Mr and Mrs Burne ; Mr Becher, governess and two children ; Rev A J Birkett ; Maj W B and Mrs Wilson ; Mr G Burnemann ; Miss Henderson ; Capt F A Hogton ; Mr G M O Dowda ; Mr H Ziegler ; Mrs H S Styan and infant ; Miss Pearse ; and Mr L Crump.

For Brindisi—Mr J E Agilasts ; Mrs Broadbent ; Two Misses Broadbent ; Miss J C Holland ; Mr F Yorke-Smith ; and Mr A C Elliot.

For Aden—Lieut-Col J E Broadbent.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 24th November, 1894.

For London—Mr Hickie ; Mr R B Joyner ; Brig-Surg-Col and Mrs Amcon Patterson, two infants and ayah.

Per ss Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 1st December, 1894.

For London—Mrs Warburton ; Mr and Mrs L A Butcher ; Miss Butcher ; Mrs Cornish ; Mr and Mrs E W Baker, infant and nurse ; Mrs Nedham and child ; Miss Macleod ; Sir Harry Stewart ; Mr A Snewan ; and Mr and Mrs T N Armstrong, child, sister and friend.

Per ss Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 8th December, 1894.

For London—Surg-Capt and Mrs Hindmarsh.

For Brindisi—Mrs Lloyd and infant ; and Capt Ponsonby.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T Creery, 15th December 1894.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Bayley and 2 children ; Lieut-Col and Mrs Miller ; and Mr Justice Cosby.

For London—Mrs Cornish.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 22nd December, 1894.

For London—Col H Grey ; Mr and Miss Grey ; and Mr Lewis Westmacott.

The workmen employed at the Blackwall Tunnel Works have come upon several interesting articles and geological formations. A stratum of rock composed entirely of sea shells and chalk was found at a depth of seventy feet below the surface at the base of the London clay, The presence of numerous oyster shells at the same depth shows that the bed of the Thames was once seventy feet below its present level, and was washed by the uncontaminated tide. A few lignites and iron pyrites have been found imbedded at the bottom of the clay strata, on the south side, and about 130 yards from the river. A well-preserved elephant's tusk, several human and animal bones have been among the finds, but nothing of any value has yet been brought to light.

FANCY WORK FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Now is the time to think of our friends, wants and of our own resources if we wish to manufacture pretty things for Christmas presents. Roughly calculating there are six kinds of people to be catered for—the musical, literary, artistic, domestic, religious, and sporting or frivolous. I do not, of course, mean to suggest that a religious person may not be domestic and musical ; nor that a frivolous person may not be artistic or literary ; nor even that a literary person may not be religious and domestic. What I wish to convey is the importance of considering a person's ruling passion—of finding the thing most appropriate and useful to suit each one's fad or speciality. Our sporting friends would not value the gift of a penwiper ; and our frivolous friends would look blue at the sight of an illuminated text or a chasely embroidered hassock. On the other hand a lace-frilled night dress sachet would be thrown away on the ascetic soul who loves her prayer-book, and a tea-pot cosy wasted on a man whose heart was in his fiddle or his race-horse.

⁂

For a violinist a very acceptable gift is a violin blanket. There is great room for improvement in the ordinary violin blanket, which as often as not is a hideous affair of crude green or magenta baize, bound with coarse worsted braid and ornamented with a braid rosette and a glass button. To substitute something daintily worked and harmoniously coloured instead of this outrage on æsthetic feeling, is sure to please the violin lover—provided of course that the new article is equally well adapted to its purpose.

⁂

A charming violin blanket is made of gold-coloured satin, interlined with several thicknesses of Welsh flannel and quilted round the edge with an appropriate pattern of interlacing G clefs worked in black silk. A stave of music with the lines, notes, clefs, etc., also done in black silk, runs along the middle, and at the broad end is intertwined with a spray of forget-me-not embroidered in natural colours. The edge is bound with gold coloured lute-string, stitched with black, to match the quilting of the blanket.

⁂

If one is full of enthusiasm and energy a door or piano-drapery is a fine piece of work to undertake, as it has a splendid effect for less labour than the pretty little fiddle-faddles which require exceeding neatness and accuracy to look well. *Applique* of bright coloured velvet on a quiet ground work of art serge makes a very rich curtain decoration. A simple pattern is made with pairs of interlacing velvet rings—each ring being about three inches diameter outside and two and a quarter inches inside—edged with open button-hole stitch of gold silk. These rings, arranged in contrasting coloured couples—turquoise and orange, terra-cotta and emerald, sulphur and amethyst, cherry, and amber, etc.—are placed at intervals of about eighteen inches apart in lines—each alternate line varying the position of the rings so that they make a diamond pattern diapering. It goes without saying that one ring of each pair is cut across so as to interlace it with the complete one—the joining being hidden by the over lapping. The border of the drapery is made of the various coloured rings intertwined, and the outer edge of each finished with a rich gold satin stitch. If the rings are arranged as a dado or frieze, the sides of the drapery are merely topped with a blanket stitch of gold silk worked with a crochet hook.

⁂

Other varieties of this style may be made of pairs of crescents or diamonds intertwined. But though they have an equally good effect as diapering they are not so adaptable as the rings for friezes or borders. Beautiful patterns of a more elaborate design may be adapted from the celtic interlaced ornament which has been revived of late years by the Irish Industry Committees in their embroideries. If you do not know it, you will find some examples in the celtic section of Owen Jones's "Principles of Ornament," a very suggestive book for needlework designs of all kinds.

⁂

This *applique* which is really only a development of the unmethodical, rough-and-ready, crazy patchwork, may be turned to account for smaller articles than curtains or piano draperies. It would make a dainty cot-coverlet, with rings worked altogether in blue and white ; or a bright perambulator rug with fantastic shapes and colours to amuse the baby. It would also come in usefully as decoration for a teapot cosy—the chain of coloured rings would give scope for such pretty colouring. Or a gorgeous effect might be produced in a pattern formed of the interminable tailed dragons from the Book of Kells—a monster of shot red green and purple velvet and gold, twirling in a sea of turquoise and *eau de Nil* green satin patchwork *applique*.

⁂

A present that finds great favour with the lazy letter-writer is a fitted writing block to hang on the wall beside her own especial lounging chair. It is made of a light piece of wood about fifteen inches by twenty—(the lid of a thin packing case would do—) one side of which is neatly covered with dark blue cloth, put on with small brass tack, the other side, requiring corner pieces only, to hold the sheets of blotting paper. The blue covered side is then divided with brass tack into various compartments to fit paper, envelopes, post-cards, stamps, pen, pencil, nibs, sealing wax, and a tiny box of wax vestas. A couple of small picture rings are screwed in the thickness of the wood on the top, and finally a leather loop is adjusted at the right hand side in such a way that the ink bottle (the narrow unspillable kind is best for the purpose) hangs perpendicularly whether the block is on the wall or in use.

⁂

A very fascinating trifle to give either to a lady or gentleman is a glove case made after the following directions which, though apparently a little complicated, are easily followed once the idea is grasped. The case may be made of velvet, leather, or satin—the leather is most charming especially for young ladies. Cut four pieces of card-board exactly the size you require the case to be, and cover two with pink satin which you can afterwards decorate with initials, or with a painted spray of wild roses, or forget-me-not. The other two which are intended for the inside are covered with white silk, and a cross them is stretched and fastened narrow pink satin ribbon in the form of a long X with a cross-bar of ribbon along the top and base. This cross bar is left loose to make a hinge by carrying it across the bottom of its own X and joining it to the near foot of the X it does not belong to. Thus the pair of cross bars side by side unite the case above and below, and allow it to be opened at either side without displacing the contents. The edge of the case may be finished with small glass beads or very fine cord, and rich pink satin ribbon slipped through the middle before the card-board sides are joined to make pretty bowknots.

⁂

Another elegant little gift, most suitable for a lady, is a toilet pincushion or work-box. This is made of any ordinary cigar-box taken as under and covered inside and outside with silk or satin. A lovely one is made with a lining of Paradis yellow satin, and covered with ivory satin ; the top softly padded and ornamented with a painting of Christmas Roses, the sides trimmed with a fall of delicate Limerick lace, the joining of lid and box prettily hidden under a ruche of white satin ribbon. If you are not an artist or an embroiderer you may decorate the top with a monogram cunningly wrought in pins—a work requiring some eye and a great deal of patience.

⁂

A novelty in watchstands is made in the form of a diminutive hammock chair about a hand in height. The material required is a split cane, nine inches of ribbon or velvet, two and half inches wide, some strong pins, and the usual stock of patience. Cut the cane or narrow slips of wood into lengths according to the proportions of one of your own hammock chairs. Fasten them together with the pins or furniture tack, put on the velvet hammock seat rather slack, and when you have added a hook for the watch to the top of the back, the great piece of upholstery is complete.

⁂

Another small article to please the frivolous or sporting mind is a jockey cap pincushion. A horsey friend brought me one from Kempton Park a few years ago, and though its beauty is departed I still cling to it, because it is so easy to see the pins and pick them out ; as they are stuck in lines between each of the eight sections of the crown. Very little art and very little material is requisite to make a jockey cap pincushion. Four sections may be in one colour and four in another, orange and black, canary and crimson, or any combination that is admired. The sections are mounted on card, top stitched together on the wrong side. Then a peak is added in the darker colour of the two by preference. Finally the crown is stuffed with wool and the aperture closed with a piece of card-board covered with silk, the exact shape of the outline of the peak and crown together.

⁂

Little things please the domesticated woman. The gift of a teapot-holder is a delicate little attention to the comfort of a house-keeper which she will not undervalue. To make a pretty one choose two colours of Berlin wool and set up as many stitches as will make five inches broad of plain knitting. Knit an inch plain in the deeper colour which makes the best ground-work. Then having arranged your stitches so as to have an inch of the dark margin at each side, divide the middle into seven sections or sets of stitches—four of which will be light—three dark. This forms a chess board pattern in the knitting, the wool being carried from one coloured check to the other at the wrong side so as to make a corrugated effect on the front and a smooth surface behind, when the check is four inches, knit an inch of the plain deep colour to finish. Then tack into shape and add a little bowknot of ribbon above and below, and the teapot-holder is complete.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.

On snuff-taking and snuff-takers and snuff-boxes. On a fashion which prevailed for nearly two hundred years, and has only gone out within the memory of man. I have before me a neat little volume called "A Pinch of Snuff,' by "Pollexones Digit Snift, Dean of Brazen Nose." It was written in 1840 by one Renson Earle Hill, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and afterwards sub-editor, under Theodore Hook, of the *New Monthly Magazine.* This association caused Mr. Earle Hill to be too assiduous in hunting after the fugitive pun. When he catches one he lugs it into his page as a veritable prize. I suppose that in 1840 the fashion of snuff-taking was beginning to decay ; and, since few old men over seventy now take snuff, it is fair to suppose that in 1840 there were few young men beginning to take snuff. Nearly all elderly men however, then took it. I remember, when I was a boy, in the Fifties that all old men were snuff-takers. Ladies had left off taking it, but women of the lower sort still took snuff in large quantities. It was a very nasty practice. I remember as a child seeing the shirt front or the waistcoat of the old snuff taker sprinkled with the brown powder. I remember the production of the silver box, the preliminary tap, the opening of the lid with a flourish, the taking of the grateful pinch, and, very often, the sneeze which followed. It was on account of the snuff that the red silk pocket handkerchief was introduced. Persons of grave and learned and dignified callings all snuffed—judges, dignified clergy, lawyers, fellows of colleges, schoolmasters. Why the fashion, which had lasted so long, went out, I cannot say. The taking of snuff caused a craving for snuff, as the habit of taking nips gives to the throat a craving for drink. There were drunkards in snuff, men who did nothing but take snuff.

The snuff-box was introduced first in France about the year 1620. King Louis set his face against it, but it spread. Charles II. introduced it into this country in 1660. In 1644 Pope Urban VIII. anathematised any who should take snuff in church. Whether the snuff box was Protestant or not I know not. Probably the Papal anathema had the effect of introducing the snuff-box into every English pulpit and every English pew. Everybody knows how large a part the snuffbox plays in the literature of the last century. Here, for instance, is a little story out of my little book. One of the most determined of snuff-takers was queen Charlotte. On one occasion she gave a dance to her young grand-daughter, Princess Charlotte, and her companions. The Princess was asked to call for a dance. "Tell the band," she said, "to play up 'What a beau my granny was !'" Now the words of that delectable ditty are, or were, for I fear it is now quite forgotten :

What a beau my granny was !
What a beau was she !
She took snuff, and that's enough !
And that's enough for me.

The principal trade of the tobacconist was formerly in snuff. Gentlemen of any pretence to fashion did not smoke pipes ; tradesmen at their clubs, working men, and sometimes working women, sought solace in the white clay bowl ; there were no cigars to be had at all before the Peninsular War brought them into fashion ; cigarettes did not exist ; the West-end tobacconist dealt almost exclusively in snuff, of which he had, in jars and on rows of shelves, an immense variety. Men of taste had different kinds for morning, afternoon, and evening. George IV. generally took for his morning snuff a kind favoured by his mother ; in the afternoon he chose from nine kinds, and in the evening he had twelve kinds all placed before him in splendid boxes. At his death it was found that he had many thousands of pounds' weight of snuff. Never before or since was there known so great a voluptuary—so refined a critic—in snuff. Frederick the Great carried his snuff in a leathern pocket in his waistcoat. Louis XVIII. was a snuff taker. It used to be maintained that life was prolonged by the taking of snuff ; that the brain was cleared ; that thought was quickened ; that the nerves were steadied ; that conversation was improved. During the later reign of snuff the Black Boy who formerly stood at the door as the sign of the tobacconist was exchanged for the figure of the Highlander taking snuff. I have certainly seen the Black Boy somewhere, but I cannot remember where. As for the Highlander he exists still ; there is a very fine specimen of him in the Tottenham Court-road. Enough about snuff-taking, or we shall all be buying snuff-boxes and sending for Rappee or the Prince's Carotte or Queen Charlotte's Scented Mixture. Rappee, I believe—if you really persists in beginning—is the best. You will live for ever, perhaps, if you take Rappee. And don't forget to buy a snuff-box with a picture of shepherdesses on the outside of the lid, and of nymphs on the inside ; of gold, if you can afford it ; if not, of silver ; or indeed of pewter, which is an excellent material for a snuff-box.

Nothing astonishes anybody now. Therefore we read without astonishment that an enterprising American is about to construct an island, to be let out in residential flats, in the Atlantic Ocean, about twenty miles from land. There are only two difficulties in the way. The first is to keep your island in its place ; to prevent it sailing off with the Gulf Stream or blowing away to the Antarctic Pole. The second is to persuade your island to keep still, and neither to pitch nor to roll. One gives engineers the credit of building houses and bridges capable of resisting the force of the worst storms possible in the Atlantic ; even of mooring such an island in the midst of the ocean. The depth of the Atlantic is about two miles and a-half. The mooring of a raft or island by chains two and a-half miles long and anchors of corresponding size, can, I suppose, be successfully achieved. We shall next, I apprehend, proceed to establish a chain of islands all across the ocean—one for every fifty miles—or even less—fifty in all to begin with. What charming places of resort for the summer ! The air fresh and strong ; no posts ; no newspapers ; no exhibitions ; no street musicians. There will be lovely sailing, fishing, and rowing. In the winter there will be nothing to remind one of the season except a little cold—no frost, no ice, no snow. Summer and winter these island rafts will be crowded with people. For those who suffer from sea sickness they will serve as resting places on the way. "Courage, Madam," says the stewardess. "We are in sight of Island Twenty-six. You shall be landed on the quay, and after a week's rest you can go on again." But the islands must be, not only moored, but motionless, or the Grand Insular Atlantic Residential Flat Company will be a failure. Fancy being on the thirteenth story of an island pitching and rolling in a storm !

Authors, said an evening paper the other day, are never backward in the estimation of their own importance. I dare say that is quite true. But whose fault is it ? Why do authors think so much more of themselves than physicians or lawyers—if they do ? Perhaps all people engaged in any kind of art, science, scholarship, research, discovery, or invention do think very highly of themselves. And perhaps they are right in magnifying their own importance. As regards authors, they have this excuse : that the papers, the magazines, the reviews, are occupied with their works in nearly every issue. Of our daily papers, every morning paper allows two or three columns once a week at least to authors ; every evening paper gives a column a day ; every weekly review gives half its space to authors ; every monthly review has at least one article, and every quarterly review has at least two articles devoted to authors. In the case of the drama, there is not a farce or a *lever de ri deau* produced which does not get a notice long enough to show the importance of the subject, and therefore of the author. Then the papers which provide gossip are filled with paragraphs about authors—their age, their height, their habits, their income. The importance of the literary profession is proclaimed in every paper every day ; everything conspires to give the successful author that incurable disease, called Swelled Head. If his self-importance is wounded by a hostile review, he recovers after a moment by reflecting on the laudatory notices he has had, and on the practical proofs of public approval ; if he learns that these practical proofs are wanting, he remembers that the public taste is beneath contempt. There is another reason why the author takes himself seriously. It is that in every writer's mind there is the hope or the belief that among the Immortals of the world perhaps he, to. . . . And with such a hope, or such a belief, who would not estimate very highly indeed his own importance ?

They are trying to merge The Close of Westminster with the churches of St. Margaret and St. John. That is to say, they are going to rub out the last lingering survival of the Abbey Precinct. The whole of Westminster, and all the land south of Oxford-street, and as far east as the Fleet River, once belonged to the Abbey of Westminster ; it was the Demesne of the Benedictines, and a right royal demesne too, yet not a quarter of the land which was really theirs. But the Precinct was that part enclosed by the Abbey wall. It includes Dean's Yard, the School, the Inner Cloisters, the Refectory rains, and Ashburnham House, and the Canons' Garden. I trust and hope that they will not succeed.

The dispute about the right of the Bishop of London to tear down and destroy has passed into another stage. It is piously resolved to build some new erections for the City of London Brewery upon the site of All Hallows the Great. We are going to fight the case. The ground, it is claimed, is a "disused burial ground," on which nothing can be erected but a church. If this is allowed, then no more City churches will be destroyed. Those who are disposed to assist in this praiseworthy cause should communicate with the Rev. R. B. Hill, St. Edmund's Vestry, Lombard-street, E.C.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, GODHRA, Nov. 7.

H. E. Lord Harris, accompanied by the members of his personal staff, and Mr. C. Beatty, Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, arrived at Godhra Station, punctually at 5-30 p.m. As the train steamed up to the platform a salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the guard-of-honour of the district police presented arms. On leaving the carriage his Excellency was met by Dr. J. Pollen, C.S., Collector of the Panch Mahals, by whom the following Chiefs and gentlemen, were presented to the Governor :—H. H. the Raja of Lunawada, K.C.I.E., H. H. the Raja of Sunth, H. H. the Raja of Batatmon, H. H. the Raja of Chota Oodeypore, Major Kennedy, Political Agent, Rajpipla, Mr. Wroughton, Surgeon-Major Mistri, Civil Surgeon, Mr. Lester, D.S.P., Mr. Stewart, Forest Department. The president and members of the Godhra Municipality were then presented, and his Excellency taking his seat on a raised platform the following address was read and afterwards presented by Mr. Bhogilal, the Mamlatdar of Godhra :—

May it please your Excellency,—We the members of the Godhra Municipaliy, beg leave to avail ourselves of the opportunity so happily afforded to offer your Excellency, a second time, a most respectful and hearty welcome to this town which, though small in population and not distinguished for special manufacturing industries, has long been of some commercial importance as the distributing centre of the produce of this part of the country, and can boast of some renown as an ancient city. 2. The Panch Mahals are, as your Excellency is aware, amongst the more recent of the additions made to her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Indian Dominions. As the time of its incorporation with British India in A. D. 1861, the condition of the country was very far from satisfactory ; but in the course of the thirty-three years that have since elapsed, the state of things has greatly altered for the better, owing first to the construction of roads and the opening up of railways, second, to the subjugation of wild and turbulent classes and the consequent security of life and property, and third, to the general development of the resources of the district under the fostering care of the British Government. We are specially gratified to note that although during the twenty-eight years of the rule of your Excellency's predecessors, since the Panch Mahals became part of Bombay, this district was only twice honoured by the presence of the Ruler of the Presidency, your Excellency has been gracious enough to visit Godhra twice during your short term of office. 3 We are happy to be able to inform your Excellency that the hope expressed so many times for a local High School has now been nearly realized, and the railway to Rutlam, the first sod of which was turned by your Excellency about three years ago, has now at last been completed, and opened for through traffic. The town, part of which after the great fire of 1889 was carefully laid out by Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., (who did so much for the Panch Mahals (generally) also continues to improve gradually through the personal exertions of our present devoted Collector, Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., who follows in the footsteps of Mr. Campbell. 4. In conclusion we are glad to be able to assure your Excellency that we have no complaints to make, and no petitions to submit, and we rejoice that in this district, as well as throughout other parts of Gujerat, the relations between the two great leading classes of the community have been marked by peace and harmony. 5. We have finally, merely to express our thanks to your Excellency for your gracious visit, and our regret that that visit is to be of such short duration, and that her Excellency Lady Harris has not been able to accompany you on this auspicious occasion. But we beg that you will kindly accept this assurance of our heartfelt good-will and our best wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of both your Excellencies.

His Excellency in replying congratulated the Municipality on the excellent report they gave of themselves, he was much pleased that on this his second visit to Godhra he found it on the through line of the railway instead of as formerly a terminus. He trusted that with the opening up of the new line traffic would not merely pass through the city, but that trade would be attracted and the community derive increased benefits therefrom. Godhra was now becoming a most important town, and with this increase in importance it was the more incumbent on the members of the Municipality to pay special attention to the cleanliness and sanitation of their city.

In conclusion his Excellency begged to thank them for their address, and the cordial welcome they had given him. The Governor then entered a carriage, drawn by four bays, and in company with Dr. Pollen drove through the streets, which were gaily decorated with flags and illuminated by thousands of oil buttees attached to trellis work on either side of the road ; several arches had also been erected, some of which were most tastefully decorated, and bore the usual inscriptions of loyalty and welcome. Dr. Pollen gave a large dinner in the evening, inviting all the European residents and visitors to meet his Excellency after dinner. His Excellency held a reception, which was attended by the Sirdars previously mentioned who had been introduced to his Excellency on arrival.

Early on the morning of the 8th his Excellency, in company with Dr. Pollen, C.S., and the personal staff drove round the encampments of the principal Sirdars to return their visit, and after breakfasting laid the foundation-stone of the Telang High School, which it is in contemplation to build at a total cost of Rs. 36,000. This ceremony being concluded his Excellency drove to the station, and entering the special train in waiting at the platform, started *en route* for Ahmedabad shortly before 10 o'clock.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

WITH THE RESERVE BRIGADE.

A correspondent writing from Tank, on 3rd November says :—Events have succeeded each other with such rapidity since my last letter, that the threads thereof take no little collecting. The most noteworthy incident whilst the Reserve Brigade was still concentrated, was of course the Chief's visits to Dera Ismail Khan, the main features of which have already been reported to you by telegram.

The parade and march-past on the 27th constituted a really fine sight ; even the mass of dust (and frontier dust despite of watering is something to remember) was powerless to altogether hide the business—like aspect and movements of the well-handled units of General Symons' brigade. The march-past in quarter column was particulary good ; several companies of the Border Regiment elicited the praise of the Chief : of the native regiments the 38 Dogras, *primus interpares*, were so fortunate as to receive the warmest approbation from the same distinguished source. The Cavalry and Artillery created an equally favourable impression.

On the afternoon of the same day and on the same ground a Gymkhana collected all that is best and brightest in Dera Ismail Khan—the Commander-in-Chief and staff being also present. Unfortunately I have lost the programme, the most noteworthy features of which were the well-contested finish between General Symons and his D. A. A. G. of a three-quarter mile chase over hurdles, won by Major Mackenzie, after an excellent finish. and the concluding item, a *hurroosh* by sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, "personally conducted" by Captain Unwin of that Regiment. I should add that Mr. Wood, of the other Border Regiment proved a most efficient Honorary Scretary in the regrettable absence through illness of Mr. Knapp, of the Mountain Battery.

Subsequent to the departure of the Chief rumours of wars were daily current in the station, and these received ample confirmation on the morning of the 31st by the sudden order to the 38th Dogras and two guns No 8 Mountain Battery to march next day for Tank *en route* to Jandola. Potha on the 1st November was the first stage on an uncommonly dirty highway, even for this part of the world. The force which is under command of Major Vivian, 38th Dogras, arrived at Tank this morning, to be greeted in the afternoon by a telegram announcing the attack on the Delimitation Escort in Wano. Speculation is rife here as to the ultimate consequence of this new development of affairs, more particularly as we are still in ignorance of any details, The general opinion, however, among those best qualified to judge, is that this well nigh unprecedented act of hostility should meet with condign punishment. The Mahsud Waziris have often before attacked our troops, and more than one expedition has been sent against them ; never before, however, have they shown themselves so little amenable to the control of their *maliks* as to attack a force which, as was clearly explained to them, would not even enter their territory without due notice given and received. The Afghan Commissioner is due in Wano on the 15th instant to delimitate the frontier in conjunction with Mr. Bruce. This arrangement, bearing in mind the rapidity with which news spreads on the frontier, must indisputably have been known to the Mahsuds, and the fact of their disregarding the orders of the two paramount Powers in this part of the world shows them to be determined to be nobody's children—a view of the situation which cannot be tolerated, from whatever point it is regarded. In any case whilst writing without details, it appears imperative that the Mahsud Waziris should be severely punished, and that without delay.

A telegram from Camp Wano, thro' Kajuri Kach, dated 5th November says :—Last night nothing occurred excepting that some shots were fired at parties of Waziris prowling round the camp. Reports received state that the Mullah Powindah has lost his following, and has returned to Kaniguram. The Mahsud Maliks are gradually regaining their influence. Our camp is now strongly entrenched. Most of the enemy's wounded have already died, and their loss is reported to be heavier every day. Our wounded officers are all doing very well.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Commander J. G. Beaugh, sailed yesterday for Busbire via Muscat.

Her Majesty's steamer Sphinx, (Captain J. H. Pelly) left yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, Captain H. A. Street, will sail to-day for Rangoon with No. 18 Company Western Division, R. A., and details, consisting of 5 officers, 156 men, 10 women, 12 children, and 17 followers. The following is the list of officers :—Major R. E. C. North : Lieut. M McGildowny and 2nd Lieuts. A. S. Cotton and H. P. R. Coode, R.A., Lieut. S. D. Worgan, 2nd Royal Sussex Regt., (For Calcutta.

LARGE FIRE NEAR THE JOOMA MUSJID.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in an upper-storeyed range of buildings in close proximity to the eastern gateway of the Jooma Musjid. It originated in a shop kept for the sale of small fire-works ; and from its situation and environments, the gloomiest anticipations were formed as to the consequences in which the fire might result. To the north-west, and in almost close contiguity with and at right angles to the range of buildings referred to was another upper-storeyed chawl forming the north-eastern outward boundary of the Jooma Musjid. Both the chawls were filled with miscellaneous goods of the value of many thousands of rupees. The ground-floor of the range in which the fire broke out was used for shops, while the upper floors were used as store-houses ; and the combustible nature of the goods stored therein naturally led to the worst apprehensions in connection with the fire. The sound of the explosion of crackers and other fire-works proceeding from the shop, in which the fire originated, alarmed the neighbourhood. It was the Jooma day of the Mahomedans, who were to meet for prayer in the musjid close by ; and it was also the Dev-Deewalee holiday of the Hindus, in connection with which some of the shops were set in order for the sale of fire-works. Many thousands of people collected in the streets, and the roads were blocked. The contents of many shops, to which the fire had not extended, were tossed out into the streets, and carried away in carts to safe premises. The shop in which the fire broke out was kept by Sultanali Rahimbhoy for the sale of crackers. His servant, named Goolam Hoosein Momunjee, and a boy, named Askali Sultanali, who were on the premises, about 10-30 a.m., saw smoke suddenly issuing from the rear of the shop ; and as they ran out into the street they heard the explosion of fire-works inside the shop. The flames soon spread to the adjoining shops and the upper floors. The Munguldas Market manual fire-engine was the first to arrive upon the spot and did its best to check the fire. The Pydhonee, Byculla and Fort steamers came up one after another ; but the fire had obtained a hold of the entire range, which was destroyed. The steamers then set to work and brought the fire under control in about half-an-hour, and put it out an hour later. There were some tenants on the upper floor, and they were saved by means of the fire-escape. The chawl where the fire brokeout consisted of eight shops, out of which four have been totally destroyed, and the others suffered much damage. The chawl was insured for Rs. 12,000 and the estimated damage to the property is from Rs. 8,000 to Rs.9,000. The chawl is known as the Soonabai Readymoney chawl. The damage done by the fire is roughly estimated at about Rs. 35,000. The loss to the owner of the first shop which contained fire-works, the property of Sultanali Rahimbhoy, was Rs. 10,000. The second shop, containing umbrellas and other goods, belonged to Dharsey Vehari, whose loss is also estimated at Rs. 10,000. The third shop, containing umbrellas and other goods, belonged to Mahomedali Cadurbhoy, whose loss is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The fourth shop contained fire-works, the property of Tyebali Ibrahimjee, and his loss was Rs. 7,000. The fifth was a shop for the sale of umbrellas and other goods belonging to Ebrahimjee Esmailjee, whose loss is estimated at Rs. 4,000. The sixth shop kept for the sale of umbrellas, the only shop the goods of which were insured, belonged to Ibrahim Currim Khoja, sustained partial damage. The goods in other shops beyond these were damaged, by water. One of these was kept for the sale of sulphur, saltpetre, potash, &c. Mr. Gell, acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Tomlinson, the Water Engineer, Superintendents Sweeney, Greenan, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, Inspectors Framjee Bhikajee, Stanford, and other police officers were present at the scene of the fire. For about three-quarters of an hour, the tramway line in Abdul Rahiman Street was blocked by the steamers, and the trams were stopped running.

A FIELD DAY AT QUETTA.

On Wednesday the Viceroy had an opportunity of seeing how strong are the defences which guard Quetta, and how almost impossible it would be for an enemy to force his way even past the first line. His Excellency and Lady Elgin went out to the Belali Mound, some seven miles from cantonments on the road to Bostan, and there witnessed a field-day, which was extremely interesting. The Agent to the Governor-General accompanied their Excellencies, while Colonel Garwood had the defensive position clearly marked out on a map which was explained to the Viceroy in detail. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff and Major-General Lewis, Inspector-General of Artillery, were with the attacking force, which was under the direction of Major-General Luck, and numbered some 4,000 men, with fourteen guns. The general idea of the day's operations was as follows. An army is supposed to have forced the Khojak and reached Bostan, having detached on its way an army corps to Gulistan, with instructions to force the Ghazaband Pass, in the range of hills which blocks the approach, to Quetta from the west. Arrived at Bostan, the enemy finds a line of defences has to be forced extending from Murgha Kotal on the east, across an open plain to the Ghazaband Pass. I need not detail what this line is. Suffice it to say that it bristles with batteries carrying heavy guns, and with ample cover for infantry. Four columns, therefore, are necessary to attack it. On the left the Murgha Kotal and hill defences have to have their attention devoted to one column, so as to prevent their fire sweeping right across the plain. On the left centre a second column must find employment for the guns on the Baleli mound and Hanna defences. On the right centre a third column would move on the left bank of the Karingao stream, which runs from south to north, receiving drainage from the hills on either hand. This column would find two batteries and a number of redoubts to be stormed. Still further away to the right the fourth column would move up the left bank of the Karingao stream, where the Regi mound and other batteries and redoubts would bar its progress. To-day we saw what the right centre column would do, two brigades of three regiments each being put into action, while a skeleton 3rd Brigade acted in support. Colonel Macbay was in command of the 1st Brigade, consisting of the Lancashire Fusiliers, the 40th Pathans and the 9th Bombay Infantry. Colonel Graves commanded the 2nd Brigade, comprising the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry. The Artillery, consisting of one British Mountain Battery of six guns, one battery of 40 pounders four guns, and one battery of four-inch breech-loading guns, four guns, was under the command of Colonel Morgan. Two squadrons of the 7th Bombay Lancers under the command of Major Mounteath, also shared in the operations.

When the troops to-day had been got into position some 2,500 yards from the Karengao batteries, artillery fire was opened from the heavy guns, which fired shrapnel after the range had been got by common shell. The Viceroy and the spectators on the Belali mound could see the shell bursting clearly enough, and the practice was fairly good, though earthern pots and redoubts offer an indistinct mark in the brown plain. After a due bombardment the infantry began to advance, the idea being to deliver the assault on the left of the position. A mountain battery moved smartly up on the left of the infantary and opened shrapnel fire, the 24th and 26th Bompay Infantry firing volleys so as to facilitate the assault by the 1st Brigade, which had been reinforced by the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. This brigade advanced by a series of rushes, one wave of men succeeding another according to the principles laid down in the drill-book. The ground was undulating and much broken up, so plenty of cover was afforded. The assault was pushed home on the left of the defensive position, and then an imaginary counter attack, represented by moving screens. was repelled. The cavalry moved round on the enemys right, but no charge was made. Captain Russell, R. E, was in the fort attacked, and fired smoke balls to represent the return fire against the column moving across the open. The hits on the dummy figures and guns were counted up after cease fire was sounded. These shewed that the infantry defending the redoubts would have suffered severely, while some of the dummy guns on the left had also been hit. The forts and redoubts themselves were undamaged. Of course the troops advancing against them, must have been terribly punished, and it is practically impossible that such an assault could have been successful, unless made in overwhelming strength and with a large number of guns.

On the conclusion of the operations the troops marched past the Viceroy, who, with the Commander-in-Chief, took up a position at the saluting flag in the open plain. All the men were in service khaki suits and looked very fit and well. Khaki is an admirable dress, as every one by this time knows, for work in this part of the country and among the Afghan hills. The British troops used cordite ammunition, and the sound of firing alone showed when they were in action.

After the march past the Viceroy visited the redoubts and forts, examining with much interest the effect produced by the gun and rifle fire. Major-General and Mrs. Luck entertained the Viceregal party and a number of guests at luncheon near the railway station, and Quetta was reached by special train well before sunset. In the evening there was a reception at the Residency, at which the whole of Quetta society were present, as the guests of Sir James Browne.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS AND CATTLE-DISEASES AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After several bad seasons caused by insufficient rain and insect pests, the people of the Alibag taluka have been blessed with a plentiful crop. Were it not for the damages occasioned by the recent untimely downpour of rain the average outturn of the rice-crop would be more than twelve annas. Although no serious injury was done to some of the late crops, the earlier ones, whether standing in the field or being cut down and awaiting gathering and removal, were wofully damaged. In addition to the extra cost for gathering them, there will be a perceptible loss in the quantity of grain. The average damage done by the recent rain may be taken at more than two annas In one of my letters on "Revenue Enhancements" I have referred to the great havoc committed by cattle-diseases in some villages of the taluka. I regret to state that the diseases have not yet left the taluka, but linger in several villages in one form or another. A large number of cattle is monthly carried away by the fell diseases to the great dread and disappointment of the poor cultivators. In this connection it may be hoped that our kind and popular Collector of Kolaba in his reports to Government will suggest that the "Plain Hints on Diseases of Cattle in India," collected and published by Veterinary Captain Mills, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, be translated into Marathi, and sold to the people at a very low price. The ignorant people will be much benefited by the perusal of the book, and the lives of numberless dumb animals will be saved.—Yours, &c.,

I. L. GHARAT.

Kandewadi, Nov. 9.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Delhi correspondent writes that, the other day while two ladies and a gentleman, accompanied by by not a few pet dogs, were walking down Nicholson's Lane, and just at a part where the lane is narrowest and bounded by high walls on either side, they were attacked by a mad dog. The gentleman thought of an expedient which fortunately proved successful. He picked up a lot of stones and kept pelting the rabid brute, who, as each stone hit him, or fell near him, stopped to worry the stone; this gave the ladies time to run all they knew to the nearest house, a distance of about three hundred yards, to seek safety, while the gentleman kept on retreating and pelting the dog alternately. It is fortunate the pet dogs also took to their heels, and did not, as might naturally have been expected, stand to attack the mad brute.

Bellew, in his entertaining "Memoirs of a Griffin" which presents a vivid picture of the Anglo-India of sixty years ago, tells us that at the dinner given by "Captain Marpeet" on the occasion of the expiry of the hero's griffinage, the host "boxed the kansamah for omitting the pigeon pie, and ordered the cook half-a-dozen rattans for underboiling the ham." Underboiled ham is an unquestionable trial to the temper, but few of us in these days would think of caning our cook for the misadventure. Our manners are milder, and perhaps the ham is not less carefully boiled on that account. Nevertheless, in the outlying regions of Anglo-Indian civilisation we still occasionally find specimens of the genus Marpeet. For instance, we read in the last report on labour immigration into Assam, that J. F. Barnes, an Assistant Manager on the Jokai Garden in Dibrugarh, caused two women to be caned for creating a disturbance in the lines, and being convicted under section 323 of the Code, was fined Rs. 50 by the Magistrate. The Chief Commissioner thinks the sentence altogether inadequate, and "wishes all Magistrates distinctly to recognise the principle that any employer who flogs a coolie woman, or causes her to be flogged, should be sentenced to a substantial term of imprisonment." There were not, one is glad to hear, any "circumstances of special aggravation or indecency" in this case, and it is not at all necessary to picture Mr. Barnes as lacking in humanity—in the old days some of the best loved masters whacked their servants on occasion—but the Marpeet days are gone for ever outside Africa, and it would be just as well if the more freshly-caught managers on the Assam plantations were to recognise the fact.

Fergusson, the well-known writer on Eastern architecture, used to assert roundly that the greatest enemy to architecture, in India, was the Public Works Department. Its officials, he said, had no idea of architecture themselves, and they ruthlessly despoiled existing examples in order to obtain material for their own ugly creations. Matters have considerably improved since Fergusson wrote. The Archæolocal Department has been called into existence ; the finest buildings and monuments have been restored ; and we no longer hear of a Deputy Commissioner proposing to knock down part of the palace at Delhi in order to construct barracks, or of energetic engineers dismantling temples and tombs for the purpose of erecting bridges and culverts. Complaints, however, are still occasionally heard. For instance, the new volume of the Archæological Survey of India (XV.) from the pen of Mr. Alexander Rea, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey in Madras, is devoted to an interesting description of certain ruined Buddhist stupas, the result of a series of excavations made in 1892, and in his preface Mr. Rea lifts up his voice against the vandal. "It is to be regretted," he says, "that all these works, in common with most others of their class, have suffered at the hands of those who required material for the construction of roads and other such works. Though among the oldest existing monuments of an ancient civilisation, their great antiquity was no protection from the despoiling hands of the adjacent villager, who scrupled not to destroy the finest works of art to provide material for his wretched mud shrine." Nor is the villager the only culprit. "Unfortunately, there were others less excusable, who systematically reduced these buildings as they would a quarry. It was thought that this species of vandalism was only practised before the historical and artistic value of these ancient works was appreciated ; but even yet, in spite of Government orders to the contrary, we occasionally hear of it." In spite of the Philistines, however, Mr. Rea seems to have been in time to collect much information of great interest and value to the archæologist. In one stupa which seemed to have been denuded of everything valuable, he found buried in the centre of the masonry important historical documents in a form of alphabet hitherto unknown ; and he holds himself justified by the results of his investigations, among these in many cases seemingly shapeless mounds, in concluding that "the architectural works of the Buddhists have never been excelled by any of later date existing in India."

Mr. H. T. Ross, District Judge of Godavery, before whom the tedious Pittapore case is being tried, is, the local *Mail* says, suffering from an acute attack of mania. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, who has just returned from furlough in England, is gazetted to-day to this appointment, and proceeds at once to Rajahmundry to relieve Mr. Ross. The Pittapore case will continue its weary length before Mr. Mackenzie. There will, we understand, be no re-hearing of evidence.

In connection with the visit of the Viceroy's party to Dharmsala, it may be mentioned that all the arrangements regarding the traffic along the line from Pathankot to Dharmsala, a distance of over sixty miles, were made and carried out by Rai Dowlut Ram, who accompanied the party. The matter was one requiring considerable powers of organisation, for the Viceroy's party had not only to be provided for, but it was necessary that the ordinary traffic should in no way be interrupted. We are informed that, on arriving at Amritsar, Lord Elgin personally thanked Rai Dowlut Ram for his excellent arrangements on the occasion.

A contemporary hears from the Tibetan frontier that two military officers, Dr. Pearce, of Jellapahar, and Mr. Phipps, R. A., who had gone on a duck-shooting excursion to the Cholamu Lake, have been turned back by Tibetan soldiers under Chinese command, who come down to the lake through the Donkya Pass. The Cholamu Lake is undoubtedly in British territory, as the convention of the 17th of March, 1890, distinctly says :—"The boundary of Sikkim and Tibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents, from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Mochu, and northwards into other rivers of Tibet. The line commences at Mount Gipmochi, on the Bhutan frontier, and follows the above mentioned water, parting to the point where it meets Nepal territory." This clearly includes Cholamu, our boundary being the Donkya and Kougrolama passes in the mountain range mentioned in the treaty. But the Tibetans, instigated by their Chinese Mamdarins, have been on the aggressive ever since we tamely submitted to their insolence and bad faith early in the year at Yatong. They really think that they have frightened us with the miserable line of fortresses they have erected in front of Yatong. Tibetan traders from over the Jeylap openly talk of further assumptions of authority and encroachments. We should not have allowed the erection of a fortified wall at Yatong. It is a far cry from Pekin to the Sikkim frontier, and news of the recent Japanese victories will certainly not reach the Tibetans from Chinese official sources. It would be well, however, were our representative at Pekin to emulate the activity of his French fellow-Ambassador who has obtained permission for French missionaries to re-enter Eastern Tibet from China. We should, at all events, insist on maintaining treaties so recently entered into as those of March, 1890, and December, 1893.

From the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 2 Europeans, 14 East Indians. 21 Native Christians, 227 Hindus and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 411 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 347. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from measles, 138 from fevers 62 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, and 191 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 47.2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·9 per 1.000 per annum.

We learn that Miss Edith Gow, Head Mistress of Bishop Cotton's School for Girls, Bangalore, who recently went to England for the purpose of studying at one of the English Universities, has passed her Cambridge "Little-Go" Examination and has entered Girton College. Miss Gow is, we believe, a graduate of the Madras University.

At Westminister, on Oct. 15, the hearing was resumed of a summons against W. J. T. Wilsher, a clerk in the War Office, for detaining a gold chain which he had obtained on the hire-purchase system, through Michael Slattery, a messenger in the office. The defendant intimated that he would consent to an order. The magistrate commented on Slattery's connection with the affair, and said that the sooner such a system was stopped, the better it would be for the War Office and for the public. Slattery angrily retorted that the magistrate's remarks relative to him were entirely out of place. He was promptly ejected from the Court.

It has been stated more than once that "we have not half the number of men we require to man the Fleet." I cannot (writes "A Naval Correspondent" of the *Westminster Gazette*) find any authority for this statement, and do not believe it to be true, for the following reason :—"During the recent manœuvres some forty ships were manned beyond the ordinary standard of our fleet on a peace footing. There were then left, I calculate some 7,500 officers and men who would be available for manning the fighting fleet. On the outbreak of war I take it that all training and educational establishments would be closed, omitting the men told off for signal stations (some 300); we should get from the coast-guard 1,900 officers and men; then come the crews of the training squadron, harbour ships, gunnery and torpedo establishments and ships and batteries, training brigs, Royal and other yachts, particular service and fishery ships, troopships, surveying vessels, and coastguard tenders. All these officers and men could be utilised for active service, whilst their places could be filled when necessary by officers on half-pay and pensioners, and such Naval Reserve men as may be available. By the latter sentence it is obvious that I do not put much trust in getting many men from the R. N. Reserve. At the conclusion of the recent manœuvres, not one out of the 500 R. N. R. men embarked would volunteer for a year's service in the Navy."

The Minister of the Interior at Paris has ordered the expulsion from France of six foreign toreadors who were engaged on Sunday at the Nimes bull-fights. The manager of the circus where they performed is to be prosecuted, but nothing, a Paris correspondent says, will be done to the Mayor, because he left the arena as soon as he found the order forbidding the slaughter of horses and bulls was not executed. The managers of the Dax circus will also be prosecuted. They caused the toreadors to begin an hour before the time announced. The bull-fight was therefore over by the time the Mayor came to forbid it.

The inquest on the body of Mr. P. Henderson, the Consul at Cadiz, who shot himself at the Foreign Office, was held on Oct. 14, and resulted in a verdict of temporary insanity. The letter found upon him, and addressed to the Coroner, partly related to the public service, and that portion was not read. The other part asked that his "penniless orphans" might be sent to an orphan asylum, and said the writer enclosed a sovereign to pay their cab fare. It has since transpired that the children, two in number, will inherit considerable property. Mr. Henderson was really comfortably off and has left a will.

It appears that a People's Version of the New Testament is being prepared by a company of ladies and gentlemen, who think they will improve the Scripture by excluding all words and idioms not in common use. Some one has obtained, and sent to "The Manchester Guardian," the following sample of the supposed improvement:—"And why do you trouble about clothes? Notice the wild lilies, how they are growing; they do not toil, nor do they spin. Yet I tell you that even Solomon in all his grandeur did not dress as well as one of these. Now, if God clothes in this way even the wild plants, which to-day are living and to-morrow are to be made fuel for the oven, will He not much rather clothe you, you men of little faith? Do not then trouble yourselves with such questions as 'What are we to eat?' 'What are we to drink?' 'What are we to wear?' For all these things are what the heathen nations make their aim; for your heavenly Father knows that you need all these things." We are told that the producers of this bald rendering of a poetic passage in the Sermon on the Mount are earnest, practical men and women, who think that the classical Elizabethan English of our present Authorised Version hinders rather than helps.

Prince Soochait Singh of Chumba has submitted a statement of his affairs. He asserts his liabilities are of uncertain amount, and that his assets, valued at £127,000, consist of his claims against the India Office for "revenues of his State in Chumba and for personal and other property therein." Such claims, it appears, were finally rejected by the Secretary of State in Council in 1871. The debtor disputes the claims of the petitioner in these proceedings and those of other English creditors. The Official Receiver will be glad to receive information from creditors. The first meeting of creditors is fixed for Oct. 25 and the public examination for Nov. 13.

A French writer has taken the trouble to find out what wines have been the favourite drink of great men. According to this authority, Frederick the Great drank Imperial Tokay; Cardinal Richelieu preferred Romanee; Peter the Great, Madeira; [illegible], Beaune; Rubens, Marsala; Rabelais, [illegible]; Cromwell, Malmsey; Marshal Saxe, Champagne; Talleyrand, Ceateau Margaux; [illegible], Vouvray; Goothe, Johannisberg; Humboldt, Sauterne; Charles V., Alicante; Lord Byron, port; Francis I., sherry.

A correspondent of the "Corriere di Napoli," in an interview with Emil Castelar, heard from that personage the following utterances.—"I have a great admiration for Leo XIII. He has rendered precious services to Spain. He it was who disorganized Carlism. The Latin race has need of faith; [illegible] and creates Cæsars. I am [illegible], Republican, but I do not wish a Republic for my country. I fear the Republicans [illegible]. The Monarchy has [illegible] peace for Spain, and has given her [illegible], liberty of association, liberty of the Press. All this is guaranteed in Spain."

Admiral Werner, of the German navy, has just [illegible] the condemnation of the design of British cruisers. In his opinion the fight on the Yalu conclusively demonstrates that "an unarmoured, deck-protected cruiser cannot stand up against the shell fire of quick-firing guns." France, Russia, and the United States have declared in favour of armoured belts for cruisers. Our own constructive department (the *Pall Mall Gazette* reminds us) has persistently refused to give side armour to our fast ships. The *Pall Mall*:—"It is true we have armoured cruisers on our Navy list; we have the Narcissus class, whose armour-belts are below the water-line, a good protection against sharks, but not against shot and shell. We have also ships falsely described as armoured cruisers, such as the Agincourt, Shannon, Northampton, &c. The ships are armoured, but they are not cruisers. A ten or twelve-knot ship carrying short-range muzzle-loaders would be destroyed by a vessel such as the Ruric or the Latouche Treville without ever being able to come within range of her autagonist."

The requiem executed at the Gounod Anniversary Mass in Paris was composed by Gounod after he returned from the funeral of his eldest grandchild, who died at the age of three. The composer was (a Paris Correspondent says) tenderly attached to the boy, in whom he saw resemblance to Murillo's St. John in the London National Gallery. Having the Catholic idea about innocent children at once going to Heaven, he felt that he should not grieve bitterly for his death, however deeply he felt being deprived for ever of the child's society. The requiem expresses this state of grandfatherly and Catholic feeling. It is pathetic. It has the wail of the dirge in some passages, but it shows that death has, in this case, no sting and the grave no victory. This work was given last Passion Week at the Conservatoire by the Societe des Concerts, to which it was dedicated by the composer. He revised it on the day on which he was struck with apoplexy. The "Ave Maria" which he composed on the birthday of Baroness Lassus, his daughter, was his last work. The service at the Madeleine was indeed a musical festival of a high order. There was no catafalque. A large cross draped with black stood in front of the high altar. Nor was the church hung in black from roof to floor. There was merely a black drapery the height of a dado, which would not lessen the sonority of the church. Signor Verdi and M. Ambroise Thomas were given the places of honour. The late composer's widow, son, and daughter, and his sister, Madame Madeleine Pigny, attended, with his sister-in-law, Madame Urbain Gounod, and her sons, and the Dubufe family.

The other day the "Exhibition of the Flower" was opened in Paris by M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, who had in his following the Director-General of the Fine Arts Department and his staff. A Paris Correspondent writes:—There were a number of patrons of horticulture and the fine arts present. Among them were M. Leon Say, M. Poubelle, and M. Jeannin. Of course Mesdames Abbema, Lemaire, Trebuchet, Mathilde Lee, and Desbordes, the well-known flower painters, attended. Mdlle. Abbema was complimented warmly by the Minister on her fans, which have floral subjects. Baroness Poyes, the daughter of a French General, sent a painting of natural flowers called "On the Field of Solferino." The articles of furniture and sedan chairs decorated with flowers were mostly made in the last century. Among the historical objects were fans belonging to Marie Antoinette, the Empress Josephine, and Madame Recamier. Ropousse silver trays, snuffers, sugar bowls, basins, and ewers made for Louis XV., and with floral designs, were also shown. The masterpiece of the exhibition was a small panel representing roses in a glass placed on a book, with two lifeless birds besides, and "Louis Leopold Bailly fecit." This painting belongs to M. Ferdinand Perier, cousin of the President. It bore the rivalry of flowers by Van Saendock, Van Huysum, and Van Dael. Roses, tulips, poppies, and hollyhocks, by Delecroix, Diaz, Corot, and St. Jean, excited great admiration.

The merits of wood and cement tracks for cycle racing still furnish food for discussion amongst the enthusiasts of the wheel. The cement track of the Putney Athletic Club and the wood track at the London County ground at Herne Hill, are two of the best of their kind, and on these tracks the chief long-distance races of the year have been decided. In the twenty-four hours race for the Cuca Cup, at Herne Hill, Mr. Frank Shorland covered 248 miles 1,063 yards in twelve hours. This record was speedily eclipsed on the Putney track, Mr. J. T. Rudham, of the Putney A.C., covering 251 miles 1,710 yards in a twelve hours race on Sept. 20. Cement did not long retain its supremacy, for on the Herne Hill boards on the following Saturday Mr. A. E. Walters, of the Polytechnic C.C., rode a distance of 258 miles 120 yards in the race for the Anchor Shield. The Putney track was tried again on Saturday, with the result that Mr. G. Hunt, of the Notts Corinthians C.C., beat all previous records by covering 260 miles 177 yards in the twelve hours. This grand performance will probably remain on the record books until next year, when an effort will be made to beat it on the Herne Hill track.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. GLADSTONE.

In the "New Age" there is an illustrated interview with Dr. Newman Hall, who is only seven years younger than Mr. Gladstone and has known the great statesman for 25 years. "He has spent several evenings at my house," said Dr. Hall, "and honoured me with invitations to his own. When I knew he was coming I used to invite several ministers of the Free Churches and the Anglican Church to meet him. We have had memorable conversations on the Universities, Vatican Decrees, Dissestablishment, Colonial Empire, &c. Mr. Gladstone showed himself as good a listener as a talker. I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Gladstone. I do not agree with his Home Rule policy, because I keep to what he taught six years ago. I have not changed; it is he who has changed his idea of carrying it out. But his kindness has in no degree diminished because of our difference of opinion on that point.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

"Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone once asked me to bring the Negro Jubilee Singers to their house to breakfast, and I took about eight or ten. The Gladstones had also invited some dozen aristocratic people, and the Jubilee Singers were sandwiched between them, and not placed all together. So that you saw in one place a well-known countess, and by her side a full-blown negress, all waited upon in an equal way. Mr. Gladstone engaged in conversation on matters of interest to them, and showed a wonderful knowledge of negro character and history. After breakfast the singers sang for about an hour. Mr. Gladstone sat on the sofa, and his eyes were moist with emotion, while he seemed absorbed in the music. In the next morning's paper I saw that he went by special train at 12 o'clock to see the Queen at Windsor, and on the same afternoon made a great speech in the House of Commons. That was a very important and busy day, yet it commenced in the way I have told you." "He might well write as he does here," continued Dr. Hall, turning to a letter from Mr. Gladstone—'My daily life is a continual struggle with immediate calls and unfulfilled engagements.' That was in 1878."

JOHN BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.

Resuming his reminiscences Dr. Hall said:—"One morning I met John Bright in the street, looking very downcast. After greeting me, he said, 'I feel very anxious, and should like a long talk with you, but I have not time now.' A few hours later his resignation was announced in the House of Commons. It was the day on which the bombardment of Alexandria took place, and when that was determined upon he withdrew from the Cabinet. The same evening I was in the gallery of the House of Commons and saw Mr. Gladstone sitting on the front bench busily engaged in reading dispatches which were being continuously brought to him. Apparently he was absorbed in nothing but these, when suddenly he jumped up and exclaimed 'I beg the Hon. Member's pardon, I did not say—What I said was—, and then he busied himself again in his dispatches. Presently the House rose, and going out into the yard I saw Mrs. Gladstone in her victoria waiting for her husband. She kindly beckoned me to her, and we had several minutes' chat. Soon there was a bustle and much cheering, and out came Mr. Gladstone with a bundle of papers. I should have liked to linger and shake hands with him, but at such a crisis I thought it more polite and patriotic not to detain him, so I backed into the crowd, and they drove away. Next morning found this letter awaiting me:—'Downing street, 12th July, 1882.—Dear Mr. Newman Hall,—How rude you must have thought me. My sight grows weak, especially in recognition, I was in a great hurry and rather avoided personal inspection, but had I seen who it was I should not have failed in greeting and asking how you did in these anxious and oppressive times. Pray forgive me—Faithfully yours, W. E. Gladstone.' "This is interesting," said Dr. Newman Hall, "as an illustration of Mr. Gladstone's courtesy to small people, and attention to little things. Under the circumstances he might have taken no personal notice of the greatest in the land. Rather than let me think that he had overlooked me, you see, he wrote that note. Of course there was every reason why he should not have seen me. All my acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone deepens my sense of his religiousness, breadth of sympathy, large-heartedness, conscientiousness, and wonderful intellect. He knows everything."

STORIES TO READ.

"THE CHILDREN OF THE MIST."

Mr. Rider Haggard lays the scene of his new story, "The Children of the Mist" (Longmans and Co.), in Africa. To provide a reason for his hero's search for wealth in uncivilised regions, he represents Leonard Outram as beggared by the misconduct of his father—a baronet of ancient name and great possessions. In Africa, Outram scarcely improves his position, though the loss of his elder brother brings to him an empty and dishonoured title. When things are very bad however, he has the opportunity of enacting the part of a knight-errant, rescuing Juanna Rodd from the hands of a slave trader. Her black servant has promised, in return, to discover to him the means of acquiring some of the treasure of the "Children of the Mist." The quest is, notwithstanding, long; adventure crowds on adventure, and when at length the jewels are secured, disaster follows, and they are lost for ever. It would, of course, ill become Mr. Haggard to leave his hero penniless, nor is any such evil deed done herein. The Outram estates have passed into the hands of Jane, Leonard's first-love, who has weakly consented to marry their Jewish owner. Jane, widowed and dying, remembers the sweetheart of her youth, and she, by will, renders back to Outram the wealth of which his father's sins had deprived him. This, we need scarcely say, is but a bare outline of a narrative whose main interest lies in its details. In no story by Mr. Haggard is there likely to be any paucity of thrilling adventure, any cessation of the "blood-thirst," any stoppage to the glut of horrors. The finical may object that no touch of high imagination, no masterly command of character, no distinction of style, raises this author's work above the level of an ordinary book for boys. The commonplaces of adventure meet one here at every turn. But possibly no writer could excel Mr. Haggard in the piling of danger upon danger, in the judicious employment of italics, in the skilful management of the mysterious. Marvellous, indeed, is the flight of the hero and heroine, as, on a gliding stone, they make "the passage of the bridge" of ice; and beyond the marvellous Mr. Haggard does not seek to go. Terror and awe are not for him; he cannot blanch the cheek or quicken the blood. But he can assuredly delight boys, and boyish minds, with a spirited tale of exploits well undertaken, troubles well met, and triumph well enjoined. Nor is it any mean thing to have produced a volume which, on the whole, may be perused by the young without damage to their moral instincts.

"THE VAGABONDS."

There could not well be a greater contrast between any two stories than there is between "The Children of the Mist" and "The Vagabonds." Mr. Haggard's tale is a romance, pure and simple; Mrs. Woods' is a transcript, more or less, from life. The lady has not been especially happy in her theme. Circus life and the character of circus people—these have been described over and over again by fictionists, and somewhat "ad nauseam." Such humour and such pathos as are to be extracted from that life and character have been pretty well exhausted, and little has been left for Mrs. Woods to deduce. Of "plot" the book has next to nothing. It tells of a clown whose supposed wife allows her affections to be engaged by a young German equilibrist. The affections of Susan have never really been given to Joe Morris; she married him in order to escape a worse fate. When, therefore, Mr. "Right" turns up, in the shape of handsome Fritz, she succumbs; she does not permit more than a kiss and an embrace, but she confesses her love both to lover and to husband. Husband, in truth, Joe legally is not, for his first wife, now a circus rider, is, unknown to him, alive. When she re-appears, as the latest accession to the troupe of which Joe is a member, the action becomes brisk and fairly absorbing. It is, however, hardly for its story that "The Vagabonds" will be read, though Joe and Susan are interesting figures, and one has some sort of solicitude about their fate. The book will be read mainly for its character-drawing and its incidental side-lights upon a particular form of vagabondism. The real Mrs. Morris strikes one as a genuine product of "the circle"; Susan is truly human, truly feminine, in her relations both to Joe and Fritz; and in the child Jane, who has so dog-like a feeling for Joe, Mrs. Woods has drawn a picture whose truth to fact will at once impress the reader. Fritz appears to be the least successful of Mrs. Woods' creations; somehow or other he does not convince. The story is couched in a low key throughout: the most exciting incident in it is the chasing of Fritz by an elephant, who has for some reason taken a dislike to him. This leads to a piece of self-sacrifice on the part of Joe, which, unfortunately, brings him no practical reward. "The Vagabonds," as a whole, will not hold very tightly the attention of those who peruse it, but it will arouse their sympathies in a mild sort of fashion, and make them regret that the authoress had not been a little more fortunate in her choice of subject.

A Berlin correspondent says:—A rare military ceremony took place in the "Hall of Fame" at the Arsenal here. This was the solemn nailing to the staffs of no fewer than one hundred and thirty-two flags, being the colours of the fourth battalion added to the infantry regiments by the new Military Law. To attend this ceremony, which will be followed by the consecration of the colours, many German Princes had come to Berlin. There were present besides the Imperial couple and family, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, the Princes of Lippe and Waldeck, and other Royal personages. There was also present the senior officer of the German army, Field-Marshall Count von Blumenthal, the well-known Chief of the late Emperor Frederick's General Staff in the wars of 1871. The ceromony was opened by short prayers offered by Court Chaplain Frommel, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain-General. Then the nailing began. The colours lay on long tables covered with red velvet, and the little brass nails had already been partly hammered in. The Emperor knocked the first nail into the colours of the 4th battalion of the First Foot Guards, and the Empress the second the colours being held by an officer and a noncommissioned officer. All the other Royal personages followed in order. At the nailing of the colours of regiments belonging to States whose sovereigns were present, the latter always came after the Emperor.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A COWBOY'S SERMON.

HIS IDEAS OF FASHIONABLE CHRISTIANS.

Pony Bill, the Cowboy Preacher, was in New York city the other Sunday, having gone in with a train-load of cattle from the ranch. Knowing he would spend Sunday in the city, he had taken his best clothes with him and attended service in one of the fashionable churches, having previously been introduced to the pastor. Upon being requested to speak a few words to the congregation, he laid his big sombrero on the Bible and said:—"I ain't accustomed to handlin fine stock, sich as I see afore me. I reckon the same sort o'talk I swing at common-range sinners would be misappropriate to turn looseat a bunch of thoroughbreds. But do you know, my friends, that cowboys make better Christians than your city people do? Some o'you look like that pinches yer ears, but it's a dead squar' fact, an' I'll tell you why. The boy out on the range a ridin after stock is with God all the time. He lives right in the bosom o'nature, in a country yit as God made it not despoiled by the hand o'man, an' he has nobody but God to talk to. Wen he sees the beautiful flowers a-noddin' him a graceful good mornin'' from their grassy beds beside the trail, he knows that God put'em thar' and his heart throbs with thanks for the pleasure his eyes have enjoyed. Wen he comes to a crystal brook that dances over the rocks an sparkles back tinkling laughter to the ticklin' rays o' sunshine, an' gits down off his horse to quench his thirst, he realises that God caused that water to burst forth from the earth fur the use o'man an' beast. an' his heart breathes thanks as he quaffs the refreshin' draught.

"If the clouds bunch up, an' heaven's tears fall ppon the earth, he don't look through the curtains as you folks do, an' growl at the weather 'cause its goin' to keep you away from the theatre or social blowout, but he unties his slicker from his saddle, puts it on, and says:—'This rain is a God-send; the grass'il bush right out o' the ground, an' stock'il get hog-fat.'

"An' see him w'n he camps fur the night. He pulls off his saddle an' stakes his horse out to graze, an' after his plain lunch, spreads his blankets on the grass. Then he kneels down beside that blanket bed an' prays. Thar's nobody thar' but God an' him, an' he finds it the easiest thing in the world to whisper his thanks an' his desires into the ever-listenin' ear. He knows he is all alone, far from human habitation, what' deadly reptiles lurk, and wild beasts prowl at night, an' he asks God to keep an eye on him an' guard him from peril. Then he rolls up in his blankets an' lays gazin' up at the shinin jewels set in the crown o' heaven, and his reverence for the Great King increases as he sees the wonderful work o' His hands.

"W'en at last his eyes are softly closed by the finger o' the angel o' sleep an' he floats from the shores o' consciousness out onto the tranquil sea o' slumber, his sleep is untroubled, an' he rests as calmly, as a babe upon its mother's bosom.

"Now, my friends, how does your side o' the pictur show up? Some o' you look sort o' narvous an' onconfortable, jes' as a calf looks w'en it sees a hot brandin' iron comin', an' you think I'd better not folle the trail I,m on too for.

How many of you ar' everyday Christians? W'at I mean is, how many of you live right close up to God every day in the week? Hol' up yer hands! Less'n a dozen That's mighty, poor showin' o' fat stock in such a herd. I know you are Sunday Christians; and w'en in yer grasps fur wealth and fur the pleasures o' life you run up again Saturday night, you ask the the devil to excuse you fur a day, an' spend Sunday a-kickin' the rocks out o' the trail to heaven that you've allowed to roll in durin' the week.

"W'en some o' you go hometo-day you'll find a grand dinner ready fur you—do you ever think o' eatin' a cold Sunday dinner and allowin' yer cooks to spend an hour with God?—an you'll set down to that dinner, and the women 'ill talk about how the other women war dressed at church, an the men'll talk about the business which they feel they've slighted by layin' off a day, and will one thought go t'ords God at the meal? True, the head o' the family 'il ask God's blessin' on the food, or ask some visitin brother to do it fur him, but the blessin' 'll be the same ol' worn out one that he or the visitin' brother has used, till it's lost it's usefulness an' it won't git above the flavour o' the roast chicken afore him. It is a petition he begun on w'en he first went to housekeepin', an' the youngest child at the table kin say it over as well as he kin, for he hasn't changed a word of it since he first hung it together. It has long ago ceased to be a thank offerin' to God an' a prayer fur his blessin, on the food about to be tackled, an has become but a recitation from the lips with no assistance from his heart.

Amid worldly chatter the worldly app-tite 'il be satisfied, while spiritual food ar never given a thought. Wen the day closes, you'll pull off yer good clothes, an' dust 'em, an' lay 'em away till God's next inspection day, an' you'll lay yer religion away with em. At to-morrow's dawn this church scene of to-day 'll be to some o' you as but the shadder of a dream, as you tumble into the great corral o' business. You will not have slept the peaceful sleep o' the Christian cowboy in your close rooms.

"You will not have gazed up into God's garden as he does, an' have gone to sleep wonderin' at His omnipotence, acknowledgin' His supreme power, an' thankin' Him fur the privilege o' servin' Him. When you go into the busy streets you'll see no beautiful flowers nor wavin' grass nor crystal brooks to remind you o' the eternal Lord of all; no pretty birds will voice the music o' heaven to delight yer ears. You'll see nothin to remind you o' God, an' you'll bend every thought t'ords some plan to hol on to w'at money you've got an git a rake at some other felle's pile. You give the devil six days in a week an God one. That isn't a square deal. No, my friends, the city Christian don't live as close to God as the Christian cowboy does.

"I kin see by yer looks that my words have not hit some o' yer ears pleasantly, an' I,m glad of it. I know thar are good, sincere everyday Christians here, an they won't wear a pinchin' shoe. The shoe'll fit lots o' you- however, an' I earnestly entreat such to break sway from the devil an' take God into full partnership every day in the week. Explain to Him that you've made a misplay, an ask him to overlook it. He'll be reasonable with you. Jest grab the crank o' repentance in the right spirit, an you'll find He won't b'ar down too hard on the grindstone.

"This are the first talk I ever made to an educated congregation, an' it may be I've burnt the brand in too deep to be comfortable; but that's the only style of preachin I know anything about. If I've raised too big a blister, maybe yer pastor, my good brother here'll apply some soothin salve at to-night's sarvice."

CAUSES OF NEURALGIA.

Nothing is more absurd, to my way of thinking (writes Dr. Andrew Wilson) than to see people swallowing dose after dose of quinine, in the hope of stopping their neuralgia, when the true way to get at the root of the trouble is a visit to the dentist, or some reform in food. Quinine is an invaluable medicine, and we should be lost without it in the treatment of many diseases; but like everything else it must be properly used if it is to do good in neuralgia or any other ailment; and it is clearly of little or no service where the patient's habits, food, or other details require alteration and improvement. Neuralgia, besides, is an affection which seems to attack rich and poor indiscriminately, and one may not be very far from the truth if one says that over-feeding and under-feeding alike dispose to it in those who are at all liable to its invasion. Again, I believe it is well established that there is such a thing as a neuralgic "habit." By this I mean that once a person has suffered from the affection and been cured, anything lowering to the system, or irritating, will in all likelihood bring on the attack again; and some authorities go to the length of telling us that the ailment is hereditary in some families, and may be handed on from parent to child. I must not neglect to note also that neuralgia in well-to-do people is often associated with lazy and luxurious habits. I should say a typical neuralgic subject would be a girl of seventeen or eighteen, pampered up at home, indulging in little or no healthy exercise, and found of lolling about, reading novels and romances, and cultivating a mawkish sentimentality that only the stern realities of life and action can drive out of her head. This may seem a far-fetched description of a case, but it is in reality not so. For a life of indolent ease is just that which is associated with unhealthy conditions in respect of food and exercise; and so we get back to physical causes, associated with over-stimulation of brain, as explaining how and why neuralgia comes. The opposite case to this is the sickly underfed, anxious mother suckling her last child, and having to attend to the wants of perhaps four or five others at the same time. Little wonder the poor woman is often racked and distracted with pain of neuralgic kind. A little of the ease of her luxurious sister would prove her cure, just as some of her hard work would tend to the improvement of the indolent over-fed subject. It is the unequal division of this world's goods, gear, and opportunities which as often as not operates in the production of disease. Pity that it should be so, but so it is; and the physician can only do his best to get a little equality made in the ciircumstances of his patients when such unequal relations prevail.

HOW HISTORY IS WRITTEN.

Stories about royal personages should always be received with more than the customary grain of salt. They are so easy to invent, and so difficult to disprove, for the simple reason that the persons who are in a position to know rarely do them the honour of contradicting them. Every week sees the birth of new anecdotes, most of which are probably as baseless as the story which a ladies' paper prints in all good faith this week. An old French lady told the writer of the paragraph that "More than half a century ago two simple children at a garden fete at Versailles took a fancy to me, and would have me talk to them, play with them, and prepare their fruit. Their own very fine ladies bribed and coaxed to no avail; the children returned to me and sat upon my knees. Destiny has strange surprises in her lottery?. Those children are now Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria and Empress Eugenie. At that time who would have foretold their future greatness, for they were both many moves from holding the sceptre?. Now a very slight knowledge of history will demonstrate the falsity of this pleasing little story. Without going into the question whether Eugenie de Montijo, the daughter of an ordinary Spanish nobleman, was likely as a child to be a visitor to Versailles, we need only point out that the incident must have occurred not later than 1827, for in that year the Princess Victoria by the death of her uncle Frederick, Duke of York, became heiress-presumptive to the throne of England. But the Empress Eugenie was only born in 1826. Consequently we are expected to believe that an infant of one and a child of eight showed this remarkable identity of taste. Probably the old French lady, who must by her own showing be something like ninety years of age, has mixed up her recollections.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

As good a plan as any for ascertaining in what opinion our neighbours hold us, is to overhear their comments on our characters when we are not supposed to be within earshot. This often has the advantage of presenting us in a light which has not previously suggested itself to us.

Something of the same enlightening process may be pursued by studying a guide to London life which circulates freely, and is highly esteemed, among certain of our Continental critics; this manual is distinctly the first cause of many of the astounding beliefs and impressions concerning England and the English which, despite the cosmopolitanism of all cultured people of whatsoever nationality, still holds good in the greater part of that Continent over which we go holiday-making nearly all the year round. What one wise man could write about us, and so many millions more believe, if surely worth reproducing, if only we may realise, in a flash of self-revelation, at least the point of view from which some of our neighbours regard us!

This very painstaking and minute series of pictures of "London from the Life, which is regarded in Germany as the standard work on the manners and customs of our metropolis, may have been compiled on the spot; or, on the other hand, may have been evolved out of the author's inner consciousness, he being of the nation to whom such feats are child's play. We propose to give his impressions of a day in London; unfortunately, he does not mention at what season of the year this specimen day was spent among us, but we gather that the season must be at its height.

At eight a.m. (to our shame be it said) not a servant-maid has yet descended to her work, though the "half-drunken-with-sleep milkwoman" has stumbled on her rounds, leaving at each door a tiny measure, "no bigger than an egg," containing the household's allowance of milk. By the by, five drops of this "Elixir" is all that is ever served in a cup of tea or coffee, even in the wealthiest houses. At nine o'clock the families of "City men assemble at the breakfast table," but in the houses of "gentlemen and capitalists" the meal is often not served till midday. But for high and low the same display of cold and hot dishes holds good, while two boiled eggs must be allowed for each person, or the English will not think they have breakfasted. The ladies wear silk dresses, and the gentlemen are "fully dressed, but without neckcloths;" the appointments of the table bear the crest of the owner wherever it is possible to engrave it; and for this indulgence even middle-class families are willing to pay a heavy tax to Government! Men servants do not wear livery at breakfast time, but in "spotlessly glancing linen suits and aprons" make a point of laying before their masters two or three of the daily papers, which are all three feet square. These are the exclusive property of the master of the house, though later his wife may contrive to glance at the theatre fixtures for the arrangement of her plans. "Lonch," which in the houses of "capitalists" must follow hard on the heels of breakfast, is an uncanny sort of meal, and very rightly avoided by gentlemen. The ladies, in "immense hats" and other outdoor gear, walk in and out, while the servants, hand "cheese, cold meats, and biscuits" on silver trays; "ale and draught porter" are drunk, but no one sits down confortably to enjoy themselves, an incredible state of things considering that the porter is on tap?

The ladies spend the afternoon in shopping—but dear Heavens! what shopping! They drive to the doors of the best emporiums and order the articles they require to be brought out to their carriage; the younger ladies are often so "coldly constituted" that they occupy themselves with a book while their mother makes her choice, and they scarcely trouble themselves to bestow a glance on the materials or on the "handsome young merchant who with curled hair, and all the appearance of fashion," stands bareheaded before them. Without a doubt these daughters of capitalists know their worth.

Between three and five in the afternoon London really puts on a lively appearance, and what our author obligingly translates as "double knoks" are heard on all sides, especially in Bond-street, where "gentility is chiefly at home." "Panoramas, dioramas, bazaars, parks, and pastrycooks" begin to fill up; ladies, however, still preponderate in these giddy haunts, for "business men return direct from the City to their homes" (having the good taste, apparently, to let panoramas and pastrycooks severely alone), and capitalists are possibly scarce. It is a close thing, if you have been exploring the diorama till the last moment, to get dressed in time for the "family three-quarters of an our in the drawing-room which precedes the universal seven o'clock dinner, and which is the one genial moment of the Englishman's day. We have not always felt it so ourselves, we confess, but our author describes with appreciation the assembled family, the elders in armchairs on either side of the fire-place, the young ladies in low dresses, and white gloves, "which they retain at table," the gentlemen in correct black, with coloured silk stockings and varnished shoes.

To them enter the guests—such friends as have already presented themselves on the lady's visiting day—"in overcoats, black neckcloths, and boots" (the very minuteness of these sumptuary instructions leaves something to be described!); these persons, if strangers, must not take it amiss if the ladies of the party do not rise from their chairs to greet them. An English lady would think it very undignified to do so, "yet these are the same women," cries out author, in a sudden heat, "who permit partners after a ball to fasten on their overshoes, and even clasp their ankles in so doing!" At the dinner-table, in "good houses," the visitor will find a napkin enclosing a piece of white bread on his plate, but the napkin is not in general use, and he may have to fall back upon the end of the tablecloth, which is very voluminous, and falls to the floor. The host "murmurs a prayer," and the guests are offered their choice of a "strongly peppered soup" or a "boiled seafish." "Fish or soup" is very distinctly said to each person, and it is impossible to secure both. Giant pieces of meat, rabbits, geese, and pheasants are next piled on the board, with immense quantities of potatoes, and that never-to-be-escaped abomination, Indian curries." The wines circulate generously, but are unfortunately so adulterated with brandy that the stranger is warned not to take more than a sip at a time. Ale and porter are served with false delicacy in champagne glasses, but the guest is at liberty to sign to the servants when these need refilling. Plum pudding and a glass of "Scotch Hollands" finish the repast! When the ladies have left the table some toasts will be given, but there is very little smoking; the evening ends punctually at ten o'clock, and as the host himself will accompany each guest to the door, there is no necessity to tip the servants. Of courtship and marriage our author has a good deal to say. English marriages can be stopped by any one who chooses to cry "Veto" to the clergyman who gives out the banns, while Scotch marriages, on the other hand, are often fastened on the unwary without their consent! Women who do not succeed in finding husbands before the age of twenty-five are shipped off to Bombay or Calcutta in the charge of experienced captains, who on reaching port notify a ball on board to all bachelors of the settlement, and in no time the batch of spinsters is happily cleared out. The captain nets from ten to fifty pounds (sterling) on each transaction, and this explains the real value of the much-vaunted British colonies!

Such are a few of the "Pictures of London Life," which make even our untravelled neighbours feel so certain that they know all about us and our ways. As the impressions of an "intelligent foreigner," we have no right to quarrel with them, but we shrewdly suspect that they ought to be labelled "made in Germany."—*Globe.*

THE MARRIAGE OF LUHANI BAI.

Having previously satisfied legal requirements, Commissioner Lucy Booth and Colonel Hellberg were married in the Congress Hall, Clapton, according to the usages of the Salvation Army. It was as our telegram told us an occasion of great rejoicing. The interior of the immense building, which was thronged with people, shone with the brilliant colours of Eastern flags, masts, and drapery. For it was preeminently an Indian marriage, taking character from the country of the bride's command. The General was not present. He has just completed a successful campaign in Canada, and is about to march on to the United States. But he sent a long letter from Montreal, and it was read by Mr. Bramwell Booth. With affectionate references to "my dear daughter Lucy," and "my youngest child," the letter testified to the value of her work in India and expressed the belief that her new responsibilities would tend to her greater usefulness. Of Colonel Hellberg, General Booth wrote that he was "a genuine soldier of Jesus Christ, and a hard toiler in the battle field." Mr. Bramwell Booth made a few remarks on his own account. The parties to the union, he said would not linger to enjoy together peace and rest, even for a little while; they would go straight from the platform to the ship, eager for the deserts and jungles of the wild, beautiful country where their life-work waited to be done. This speech was not the only prelude to the ceremony proper. A company of Indians were on the platform, in brilliant robes of crimson and yellow and white, with pink and cream coloured turbans They sang a marriage song in their native tongue to the accompaniment of their native instruments; and the great audience, infected by the joyous spirit of the melody, roared back the refrain in a clumsy repetition of the unfamiliar syllables. When these things were done, and prayers had been offered, the bride and bridegroom stood up—she, pale and thin, yet looking pretty in her Indian robes; he, the picture of health and happiness, with his scarlet jersey half hidden by Eastern vestments. Mr. Bramwell Booth took his stand between them. and read the service. First came some solemn declarations, with which both identified themselves. They sought marriage, not for their own happiness only but because they thought it would enable them better to serve God and fight for the Army; they undertook that there home should be a Salvation headquarters, and each promised not to hinder the efforts of the other to save souls. Among the sentences they had to repeat after Mr. Booth were many familiar phrases of the marriage service. He promised to love, serve, honour. and keep her; she promised to love and cherish him, reference to the obligation of obedience being omitted. As the bridegroom subsequently explained, his wife would henceforth be his commissioner. When, in the course of the ceremony, the bride was called upon to repeat the formidable name "Emanuel Daniel Booth-Hellberg," a smile for the first time lit up her face, and the audience shared in her amusement. There were ringing cheers when the couple were declared to be man and wife. Colonel Hellberg afterwards volunteered to tell his love story. "The thing has been going on for months, and indeed years," he explained, whereat there was much laughter and applause and shouting of "Hallelujah." at first she had hesitated, thinking of her Indian command; but he loved her so much that he had come to love India too, and so it was all settled.

TRIBAL RELATIONS.

It is a beautiful sight to behold a large and intricate family living together in peace and harmony—and as rare as it is beautiful. Scattered in various parts of the United Kingdom there are to be found certain family groups or colonies, consisting not only of parents and children, married and unmarried, but of uncles, aunts, and cousins likewise. The members of these colonies are so dear to one another that it seems impossible for them to separate. It is, we repeat, a very beautiful sight for the eyes to look upon.

But the shield has another side which is hidden from the families themselves, and from the general public, but which is all too plain to the unhappy man or woman who, for his or her sin, or for some other good and sufficient reason, is forced to make a lengthened stay, as a stranger among strangers, in one such colony. Such an one is kindly, nay, heartily received by the members, and yet he finds his whole visit one long period of mortification. He is an outsider, and he is never allowed to forget the fact. Poor man—it is usually a man, because a woman is better able to adapt herself to her surroundings—poor man, it is no fault of his that he is not connected by ties of blood or marriage with the family. He, too, is one of Gods creatures if the members could only think of it. Indeed, they do think of it in a way, but it is a painful, conscientious way which makes him long for them not to think of it. He feels like a Tish among the Vril-ya. He is reminded that he is an outsider in various subtle ways. Everybody speaks of everybody else, with the single exception of you, the stranger, by their Christian names. More often than not, nicknames take the place of Christian names, in the community. This in itself is in the highest degree exasperating to the person excepted.

Another trouble is that the topics of conversation are almost entirely family topics. A kind-hearted member of the family may laboriously try to explain to you what it is they are talking about, but if you venture politely to express your interest in the matter, you are conscious of a look of resentment which crosses the faces of the rest, and means as plainly as possible, "What earthly business is it of his?" Again, you pride yourself, and rightly, on your cynical humour. This becomes to you a deadly snare. Thus—you are at a family dance—you find as your partner a most charming young women, and one, you can tell at a glance, who is gifted with the divine sense of the ridiculous. Being human, you cannot resist this opportunity of giving scope to your playful fancy, and of thus making a fair start in the good graces of your partner. Fired with this ambition, you open your conversation by some brilliant and witty remark on the personal appearance of your "vis-a-vis," who, like Hamlet, is fat and scant of breath. This remark you make in tones intended only for the young lady's ear. They reach it. But what causes her laughing lips to become suddenly grave? What extinguishes the mirth light in her eye? Why are your most lively sallies met henceforth by monosyllabic responses? Alas! you are not long in learning. Your fair partner takes the earliest opportunity of addressing the object of your wit, in audible tones, as "dear Cousin Joe."

After this you feel in sore need of support, and, the dance at length having come to a close, you seek it in a glass of champagne. The wine is distinctly of an inferior quality, and you confide your opinion of it to a friendly stranger with whom you have entered into conversation. You happen to have caught the stranger's name, and know that it is not that of one of the leading family septs. You feel, therefore, quite safe in telling him what you think of the wine, and in expressing your wonder where on earth your host got hold of such stuff. The stranger cools visibly. He says he is sorry that you don't like the wine, and turns away. On inquiring, you find out that he is at once a wine merchant and your host's son-in-law, and that it is his privilege and duty to keep the cellars supplied. This is another knock-down blow, and for the rest of the evening you walk about aimlessly and miserably, afraid to open your mouth for fear of putting your foot into it again. For how is conversation possible when neighbourly criticism is taboo?

This loyal family feeling extends from the head ("Uncle John," of whom more by and bye) down to the very servants. You ring the bell of one of the numerous houses which the family occupies, and the door is answered by a man whose lips are wreathed with respectful and anticipatory smiles of welcome. The moment he sets eyes on you, however, the smile vanishes, and is replaced by the stolid, cast-iron look of a well-trained servant. Nay, if you are sensitive, you may detect underlying this look, an expression as of disgust at having been imposed upon by a fraudulent representation. It is a small thing, but it pains you, and the cause of it is not far to seek. When you rang, the faithful retainer thought that he would find Mr. Tom or Mr. Fred or Mr. Bob at the door—whereas it turned out to be only you, a nobody, because not a member of the family. But all these troubles pale before the terrors in store for you on your first introduction to Uncle John. He is, as we said, the head of the family—an added head enough, you may think—but the family have a different opinion. He is their oracle—their fetish. Indeed, you find him good-tempered and friendly, so long as you agree with him; but agree with him you must, or woe betide you. The family politics, their taste in literature and art, flow from Uncle John. In these matters there is but one opinion possible, and that is his own. Finality is the mark of it. Should he condescend to address you from the far end of the table at a large family dinner, and invite you to give your judgment on some current question, your are lost should that judgment be at variance with his. Not only are you crushed flat at the moment, but for the remainder of your stay in that neighbourhood you are a marked man—looked at askance by the whole of the family. It is highly interesting to note how in such families, peculiarities of manner and diction, which would not be tolerated elsewhere, are not only tolerated but encouraged. Loyalty to their family leads the members into regarding with superstitious reverence solecisms approaching to vulgarity in speech and action. One result of this is that the guileless stranger is constantly being puzzled in trying to make out the meaning of the family slang, and shocked at the family behaviour. The last straw of all comes when a find old crusted family joke is sprung upon you, and your bewildered expression excites not mirth, but pity and contempt in the faces of those who stand around.

THE CANT OF THE UNCLEAN WRITER.

It is surely about time, thinks a writer in Pearson's weekly, that someone not engaged in the public morality business, and therefore with nothing to lose, if not much to gain, by speaking the plain unvarnished truth, told that same truth with regard to what is, beyond all doubt, one of the most shameless scandals of the day. Without further ado I may say that I refer to that epidemic of literary scrofula which is now fast spreading from centres of infection which—for the honour of what in its majority is still the gentler and the purer sex—are few in number if potent in influence. I mean, of course, the New Woman with an itch for writing and a nose for the nasty.

Although an inquiry into the genesis of this unpleasant creature is disagreeably like the dissection of a not very fresh "subject" that has died of some nauseous disease, it is still necessary to go a certain distance into it in order that the matter may be duly understood. By the laws of this, as of all other decent and civilised countries, the publication of indecent literature is a criminal offence, and very justly so too.

At the same time, while granting the justice of this, it is also necessary to acknowledge that owing possibly to natural depravity or an abnormal development of original sin, there is a very large constituency of possible readers to whose unwholesome appetite the indecent appeals with irresistible force when dished up, I won't say in literary, but at any rate in book form. These people, many of whom would never think of spending sixpence or a shilling for a reprint of one of the masterpieces of our greatest romancers, will pay 31s. 6d., or 6s., as the case may be, to purchase a book which they have reason to believe contains something nasty.

Now, the New Literary Female—for after all it is a sacrilege to call her a woman—is a person who knows that this practically unlimited demand exists. Judging by such of her works as are now polluting the circulating libraries, the railway bookstalls, and the bookshop in the street, she has no literary faculty worth mentioning, and no constructive ability that would do credit to a penny novelist.

Still, she wants notoriety, and, even more than that, she wants money; and being a sharp-sighted and absolutely unscrupulous person with a diseased turn of mind, she sees a veritable gold mine in the cesspool of popular depravity, which she had made it her almost exclusive function to stir up. To do this in an open and honest fashion would get her six months' hard labour, even if she found a publisher willing to share the odium and the penalty with her. She therefore does it dishonestly, and in doing it after this fashion, I regret, as a man, to say that she does not do it alone.

She knows, I am happy to say, that I am very nearly right in using the singular, and saying that *he* knows, that in this mealy-mouthed and sentimental generation you have only got to wrap up your parcel of literary dirt in the thinnest of tissue paper and label it a gospel and you will enjoy at once immunity from prosecution and all the great profits of your dirty and demoralising work. This is what the New Literary Female is smart enough to see and wicked enough to do.

She, and one or two writers of the opposite sex, who will be sufficiently recognised without the unpleasant necessity of mentioning their names, begins with a shout about the slavery of woman, the subjection of the sex, the wickedness of man, and the injustice of present day sexual conditions. That is the absolution of the dirt distributor. Then comes the more agreeable and the more profitable distribution of the dirt itself.

Take, for instance, that brilliantly fascinating but filthy novel, whose author had the colossal mendacity to give it the sub-title, "The Story of a Pure Woman." This author, I regreat to say, is a man, and his "pure woman" was one who was not only easily led into minutely described shame before her marriage, but who repeated her vile sin after she was married, and finally committed murder and ended her evil life on the gallows, as she most richly deserved. That is a typical case, and, being a man, I have chosen it because a man is responsible for it.

But bad as this is, it is still less revolting in its prurient humbug than some other half-dozen books which booksellers lists and the records of otherwise respectable circulating libraries will tell you are being read more widely, and therefore producing more truly filthy lucre for their authors and publishers than any other books extant. Every one of these is written by an alleged woman—by one of those creatures recently and wittily described as "a woman who has ceased to be a lady and has not yet become a gentleman."

Everyone of them is, as its authoress calls it, "a novel with a purpose;" but, despite the specious cant of its creator, that purpose is not the elevation but the degradation of all that the sanction of ages has called womanly. Its real object is to line the pockets of the shameless females who produce it.

It matters nothing to these creatures or to those who, whether from motives of greed or mitaken sentimentality, puff their wares, that they are spreading broadcast a leprous literature, which carries its moral contagion with it just as surely as corporeal leprosy communicates its physical taints. They grow rich, and are notorious. What more do they want, or what more could their sordid souls and diseased minds conceive as a just reward for the dirtiest work done by human hand?

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 8.

10 p.m. ... 78·2

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

6 a.m. ... 71·4

10 a.m. ... 79·7

2 p.m. ... 86·5

4 p.m. ... 85·0

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ENGLISH SILKS.

At last the British silk trade appears to be reviving and in a fair way to prosperity again, after a period of pronounced adversity extending over more than thirty years. In the middle of the century, silk dresses were the crowning glory of the wardrobe but in 1860, when the market was suddenly opened to French goods and became flooded with inferior foreign silks, the trashy rubbish soon disgusted the public with the very name of silk, and it went completely out of fashion. The results bore very hardly on the weavers and others to whom the manufacture meant a livelihood. It resulted in a loss of 12,000,000l. annually to England, for at that time the English silks were as good as those of Lyons, as the records of the great Exhibition of 1851 will prove. Spitalfields, Derby, Coventry, Norwich, and Macclesfield, all shared in the prosperity which came so suddenly to an end. But during the last ten years a gadual improvement has taken place. Public attention has been drawn to the growing beauty of English silks, both in texture and design, and to the fact that in certain classes of this beautiful material our country can hold her own against the products of foreign looms. In two kinds more particularly can she claim superiority—in heavy furniture brocades and in light dress varieties. These latter can now be procured at remarkably cheap prices, owing to the immense improvements in the manufacture, and in the three essential points of purity of texture, beauty of design, and artistic colouring, they are not to be excelled. That there is

A HOPEFUL FUTURE

opening out for English silks, even the least sanguine must admit, who will take the trouble to scan the last decade of their history and compare its achievements with the inertia of the two immediately preceding it. A sketch of the story of the British silk trade would be incomplete without some allusion to the Liberty silks which have done so much to revive the manufacture by creating a demand for the lovely, soft-clinging fabrics, the secret of which was confined to Eastern looms until comparatively recently. Any one old enough to look back upon the crude colours, meaningless designs, and harshly-finished silks of thirty years ago, will be in a position to appreciate the admirable contrast presented by the luminous tones and daintily-harmonious tints, the beauty of the designs in which all that is loveliest in nature seems to have entered the artist's brain, to be given forth again in the poetry of curve and undulating line; and the exquisite texture which causes the folds to fall as a painter or a sculptor would have them. The first introduction of Eastern fabrics into England as articles of commerce resulted in the aesthetic movement. the disciples of which allowed their hobby to run away with them; but after the foolishness and exaggeration had been eliminated, there remained a sustained appreciation of the true beauty of glowing Oriental colours and potterns that reflected the cultivated taste of far Japan. At first, these silks were

ALL OF EASTERN WEAVING,

but after a time the increased demand for them led to the initiation by Mr. Lasenby Liberty of weaving silks in England and adopting certain Eastern methods of soft finish. The object was to secure certainty and rapidity in the reproduction of colours and designs, but the result was a complete revolution in the home trade. It was necessary to christen these home-woven silks by Hindu names, otherwise the British public would have none of them. But matters are now on a better footing in this respect, and with the progress of the English arts of weaving and dyeing there is a growing confidence in the home fabrics which, if it continues, will eventuate in the betterment of the country by some millions sterling annually. Just at first these silks were so costly to produce that only the wealthy classes could benefit by them, but with increased experience and improved methods it soon became possible to put them before the pulic at very cheap rates. Liberty silks are now known all over the civilised world, and at a recent exhibition at Lyons—the very home and cradle of the silk trade—a case of soft-finished satin were boldly labelled Satins Liberté. Unfortunately this kind of fame is occasionally far from satisfactory, for there are numerous instances of very inferior fabrics having been offered for sale under the well-known name. The original genuine materials are all pure silk, but these meretricious copies are too often largely adulterated with cotton.

THE INFLUENCE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

having thus stimulated the trade in England, Messrs. Liberty proceeded to still further improve the character of the silks by selecting and adapting designs from all nations where art and silk were found conjoined. There is now expended upon our English silks a perfect wealth of poetic fancy, gathered from such sources as early Venetian, Spanish, Flemish, Sicilian, and Byzantine examples, in addition to the French, which was so long our only inspiration. The debased designs of the middle of the century are replaced by a cosmopolitan congruity evolved from a combination of these far-differing styles. due to the individuality of the workers in the days when no machinery existed, and the imagination guided the hands of the weaver and the lace maker. The success of Liberty silks is due to long research that has brought to light the concentrated expression of the joys and sorrows of many a long-forgotten life. In the days when reading and writing were unknown to the many, the weaver. the embroiderer, and the lace maker wove their thoughts into their work, and the only play of fancy possible to them was in the devising of flowing line and lovely curve, the grouping of cluster of flowers with a glimpse of sea or sky behind them, or the presentment in miniature of the mountain range that formed their daily horizon or the familiar trees and fields endeared to them by long association. From ancient Egypt, Assyria, Persia. Greece, and Rome have such designs been called; from archæological remains and ancient manuscript as well as from the Eastern lands that taught us first the futility of our close-serried, inanely repeated patterns, and showed us how to produce

A FAR RICHER EFFECT WITH MUCH LESS LABOUR

just as the great plate-glass windows of to-day are superior in impressiveness to the many-paned, small latticed casements of long ago. It is satisfactory to know that in our own country we can procure silks in which the qualities of pure texture, artistic softness of fold, beauty of design, and colouring are all united, with the concomitant of low prices. That our own countrymen and countrywomen benefit by the manufacture of these silks is a point that must have weight with the many, and the encouragement given to the exhibitions of the British Silk Association by ladies of very high position should have its effect upon those who are not very strongly actuated by patriotic motives. Even Fashion herself, however, has begun to smile upon silk as a fabric, and the summer just gone has seen more dresses made entirely of silk than any other during the last thirty years. Brocades have long been the favourite material for evening wear, among the well-dressed classes, as well as for the more ceremonious occasions when afternoon toilets are worn, sucd as visiting, weddings, garden-parties and concerts. As a natural consequence, the great bulk of the Engligh silk manufacture deals with

BROCADES,

chiefly of a light and softly-draping make. Spitalfields produces them with all the shifting play of colour and design to which this material lends itself, and Macclesfield contributes soft silks and satins to combine with the Liberty brocades. The advocate who injures his cause is he who tries to prove too much, and it is useless for even the most singularly patriotic to shirk the admission that in the production of very rich and handsome dress brocades we are excelled by France. The day may come, however, when even in this particular our looms may challenge those of the Continent; but this depends principally upon the encouragement given to British silk in the present successful phase of its manufacture. Fortunately there is every prospect that development will be unretarded by any lack of appreciation, for the brocades of lighter make are well adapted to the modes of the moment. Miles of them are utilised in blouses, and for both evening dresses and capes, as well as long cloaks, they are in very pronounced demand. That they justify this general admiration may be proved by an examination of the large and varied show of home productions that is now on view at East India House.

THE ANTIMACASSAR.

"Autolycus" writes in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on this subject. The sons of men go about with heads cropped, even as those of convicts, and I am ashamed to confess that I do not know whether the famed Macassar's representatives are still in trade, or whether his "incomparable oil" is quoted as an article of merchandise. The crochet work clout flourishes with a license that is anything but Liberty. Under its sinister influence we become taciturn and morose. Its effects are worse than those of the leaden sky, the angry waters of the Broad, the pitiless rain on the roof. From an artistic point of view these survivals of the unfittest are beneath contempt. It is, indeed, by comparison with the aggressive viciousness of their designs that the eleographs and china ornaments and thick glasses and pictures of deceased ancestors acquire an artistic merit by no means inherent. Then, again, the profusion of this drapery was provoking. Upon every article of furniture which could possibly be afflicted with it was it disposed. Assuming the proportions of the sheet for an infant's cot it lay on the sofa; decreasing to the size of a serviette it covered the foot stool—as though people macassared their feet. Every chair had its own particular shroud, and those that appeared on the back of the armchairs added to their original size by being set off with magenta bows.

THE ENORMITIES

of the antimacassar are not confined to the offence it gives to the educated eye. It can be actively aggravating and is as instant in season and out of season at practical joking as was the late Theodore Hook himself. For example, after luncheon I stretch myself on the sofa, being less liable to melancholia when in a recumbent position. When I arise again the antimaccassar has attached itself to my head in grotesque imitation of a mantilla, and I stand before one who has promised to honour and obey me, as the ghastly caricature of a Spanish duenna. The furbelowed member of the antimacassar family is more contemptuously daring. He has, upon occasion, fastened himself to the back of my coat and permitted me to roam through the cottage thus adorned, an object of pity if not of loathing; while the specimen that envelops the deck chair has anticipated the pantomime season and, adopting the well known tactics of the clown, has stretched itself upon the floor by the doorway, has waited my exit, tripped me up, and sent me staggering into the hall humiliated but hungry for revenge. Revenge could only be obtained in one way, and that way brought none of the sweetness commonly associated with the savage virtue. When the dismal day was ended—and in the dead of night, after the landlady had retired to rest—we tore the shameless shroud from every household god that wore it, and, collecting the lot into one horrent heap, thrust them into the cupboard. When the deed was done we breathed freely the first smile of the day flickered on our faces: yet, as we left the room for the night

A SENSE OF GUILTY APPREHENSION

oppressed us. Our landlady was a bright, brisk, busy little body, an excellent cook, with that rare thing in cooks, an equable temper. When next we met her, after the crime, the whole nature of the poor little woman seemed changed. A settled gloom was on her face, the aggressively merry twinkle had left her eye. Her manner was curt and resentful; her replies were monosyllabic and harsh. Worse than all, the cooking and attendance fell away to below zero. Cold fish, overdone beef, underdone lamb, and uncooked vegetables are to me unendurable. So we were obliged to quit our pleasant quarters, and cruised about on a Norfolk wherry where antimaccassars were unknown. It is still a wonder to me why our little hostess should have taken the matter so much to heart. Perhaps the crochet had been worked by one of the deceased matrons that hung framed and photographed in the sitting-room. Or, perhaps—for there is no accounting for human idiosyncrasies—our landlady really believed in antimacassars.

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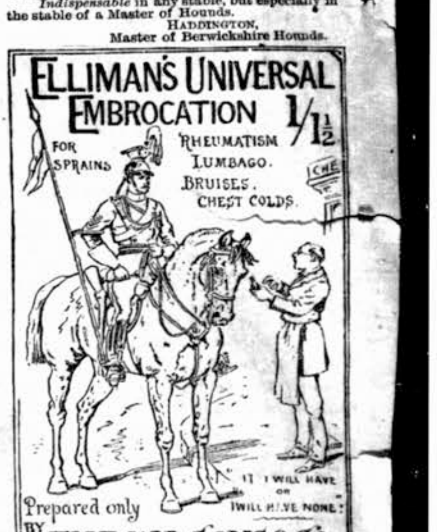
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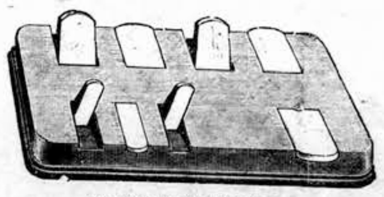

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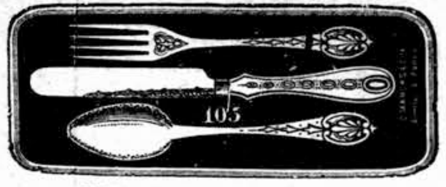

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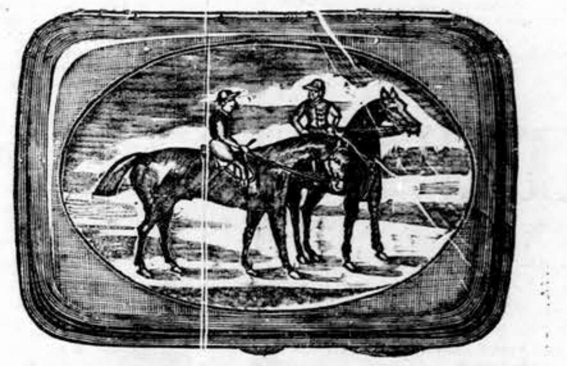

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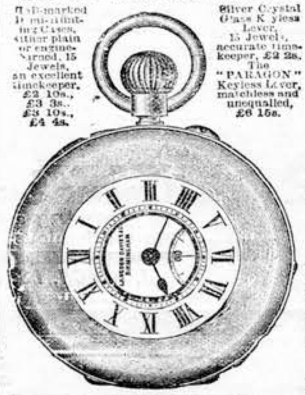

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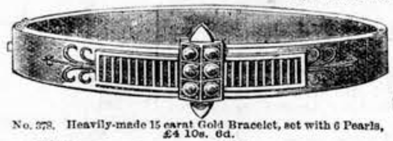

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by Druggists and Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that ROWLAND'S are the best and only genuine.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

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The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

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SOLUTION OF Dr CLIN
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This **Solution** is the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

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CHASSAING'S Bi-Digestive WINE
with
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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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VERY EFFICACIOUS
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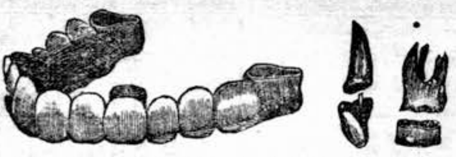

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WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
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Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the **lustre and freshness of youth**, eradicates dandruff, **prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly** of all hair preparations, and is **perfectly harmless.** It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **specially adapted for a hot climate.**

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

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(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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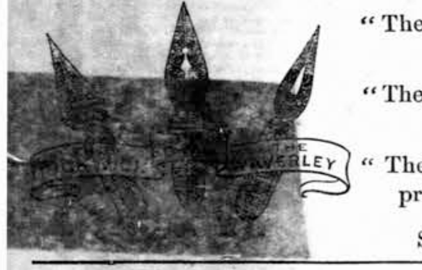

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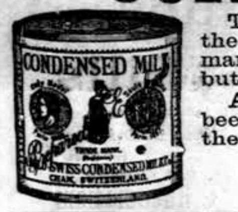

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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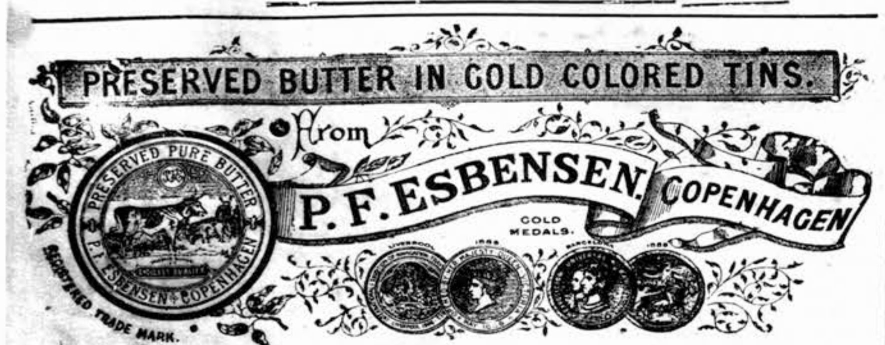

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This is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which has been converted into digestible and nourishing food—Dextrine and Maltose. The Milk is partly peptonized or pre-digested, and **Carnrick's Soluble Food** is a complete Food that is prepared for use with water only, and furnishes the appropriate nourishment for the building up and sustenance of the infant organism.

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Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.

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FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
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Unless Signed Jewsbury & Brown
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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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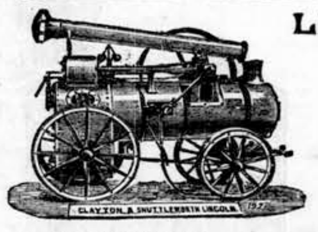

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INFANTS, INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELERS
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nade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET
hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, W
London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNA
lisbery, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: M
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